

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the National Nuclear Security Administration, including official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$12,000, \$394,656,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of the Administrator	359	360	395
10.00 Total new obligations	359	360	395
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	10	7	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	341	353	395
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	14	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	366	360	395
23.95 Total new obligations	-359	-360	-395
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	342	342	395
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-3	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	2	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	341	342	395
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	11	.....	.....
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	341	353	395
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	108	96	83
73.10 Total new obligations	359	360	395
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-370	-373	-405
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	96	83	73
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	310	282	326
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	60	82	77
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	9	.....	.....
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	2	.....	.....
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	370	373	405
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	341	353	395
90.00 Outlays	370	373	405

Office of the Administrator.—Provides corporate planning and oversight for programs funded by the Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors appropriations including the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) field offices. This account provides the Federal salaries and other expenses of the Administrator's direct staff, for Weapons Activities and Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation,

and Federal employees at the NNSA service center and site offices. Program Direction for Naval Reactors remains within that program's account, and program direction for Secure Transportation Asset remains in Weapons Activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	178	178	175
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4	4	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8	8	7
11.9 Total personnel compensation	190	190	187
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	46	41	46
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	2	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	11	11	12
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	5	7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	35	36	31
25.2 Other services	33	37	43
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	17	17	43
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	9	8	9
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	7	6	7
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	359	360	395

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,797	1,890	1,949

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, \$808,219,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval reactors	751	754	775
00.02 Program direction	30	31	33
10.00 Total new obligations	781	785	808
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	4	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	782	781	808
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	785	785	808
23.95 Total new obligations	-781	-785	-808
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	4	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	790	781	808

NAVAL REACTORS—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	- 8		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	782	781	808
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	296	242	155
73.10 Total new obligations	781	785	808
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	- 835	- 872	- 790
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	242	155	173
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	664	664	687
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	171	208	103
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	835	872	790
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	782	781	808
90.00 Outlays	835	872	790

Naval Reactors.—Performs the design, development, and testing necessary to provide the Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants in keeping with the Nation's nuclear-powered fleet defense requirements. Naval Reactors will continue to develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's new attack submarine and next-generation aircraft carriers, and continue to maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship by responsibly inactivating prototype reactor plants that are shut down.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	20	21	22
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	2	2	2
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	689	689	711
31.0 Equipment	28	32	32
32.0 Land and structures	33	32	32
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	781	785	808

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	199	204	207

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$6,511,312,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Directed stockpile work	1,388	1,415	1,447
00.02 Campaigns	2,123	1,937	1,866
00.03 Readiness in technical base and facilities	1,657	1,686	1,662
00.04 Secure transportation asset	210	210	216
00.05 Nuclear weapons incident response	118	135	162
00.06 Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization	150	291	294
00.07 Safeguards and security	764	721	847
00.10 Environmental projects and operations		17	17
01.00 Total, direct program	6,410	6,412	6,511
09.01 Reimbursable program	2,475	2,811	2,410
10.00 Total new obligations	8,885	9,223	8,921
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1,094	412	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	8,215	8,811	8,921
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	- 13		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	9,297	9,223	8,921
23.95 Total new obligations	- 8,885	- 9,223	- 8,921
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	412		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6,434	6,412	6,511
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	- 64		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	- 2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	6,368	6,412	6,511
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	2,387	2,399	2,410
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	- 540		
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	1,847	2,399	2,410
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	8,215	8,811	8,921
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,509	2,222	2,465
73.10 Total new obligations	8,885	9,223	8,921
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	- 8,711	- 8,980	- 9,185
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	- 1		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	540		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,222	2,465	2,201
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	5,871	5,486	5,559
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	2,840	3,494	3,626
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	8,711	8,980	9,185
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	- 2,300	- 2,300	- 2,311
88.40 Non-Federal sources	- 87	- 99	- 99
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	- 2,387	- 2,399	- 2,410
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	540		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	6,368	6,412	6,511
90.00 Outlays	6,324	6,581	6,775

Weapons activities provide for: the maintenance and refurbishment of nuclear weapons to sustain confidence in their safety, reliability, and performance; expansion of scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manu-

ufacture of nuclear weapon components under a comprehensive test ban. Weapons activities also provide for continued maintenance and investment in the Department's enterprise of nuclear stewardship, including the development of a Reliable Replacement Warhead and the evolution of the Nuclear Weapons Complex to be more responsive and cost effective. The Department also supports the capability to return to underground testing, if so directed by the President. The major elements of the program include the following:

Directed stockpile work.—Encompasses all activities that directly support specific weapons in the stockpile. These activities include: maintenance and day-to-day care; planned refurbishment; reliability assessment; weapon dismantlement and disposal; and research, development, and certification technology efforts to meet stockpile requirements.

Campaigns.—Focuses on scientific, technical and engineering efforts to develop and maintain critical capabilities and tools needed to support stockpile refurbishment and continued assessment and certification of the stockpile for the long-term in the absence of underground nuclear testing.

Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF).—Provides the underlying physical infrastructure and operational readiness for the Directed Stockpile Work and Campaign activities. These activities include ensuring that facilities are operational, safe, secure, and compliant with regulatory requirements, and that a defined level of readiness is sustained at facilities funded by the Office of Defense Programs.

Secure transportation asset.—Provides for the safe, secure movement of nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, and weapon components between military locations and nuclear complex facilities within the United States. It includes program direction funding for couriers.

Nuclear weapons incident response.—Manages strategically placed people and equipment to provide a technically trained response to any nuclear or radiological emergency worldwide.

Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization.—Executes a multi-year effort to restore the physical infrastructure of the nuclear weapons complex and supports the responsive infrastructure requirements of the Nuclear Posture Review. This capital renewal and sustainability program focuses on deferred maintenance reduction of mission-critical facilities and infrastructure, disposition of excess non-process contaminated facilities, and construction of selected utility line items. The Program also is working towards institutionalizing responsible and accountable facility management within NNSA consistent with industry best practices.

Environmental projects and operations program.—Is responsible for management of long-term environmental stewardship at NNSA sites. Activities include groundwater treatment, environmental monitoring of surface water, ground water, soils and landfill remedies; and reporting and liaison requirements for various states and surveillance/monitoring of contaminated, excess buildings.

Safeguards and security.—Provides for all safeguard and security requirements including protective forces, systems and cyber security (except for personnel security investigations) at NNSA landlord sites, specifically the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, the Nevada Test Site, Kansas City Plant, Pantex Plant, Y-12 National Security Complex, and the Savannah River Site Tritium Facilities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	31	35	35
11.5 Other personnel compensation	12	14	14
11.9 Total personnel compensation	43	49	49
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	21	21	21

13.0	Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	7	5	5
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	7		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		2	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	44	45	45
25.2	Other services	244	270	270
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	12	12	12
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,948	4,777	4,876
25.5	Research and development contracts	99	80	80
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	6	6	6
26.0	Supplies and materials	2	11	11
31.0	Equipment	200	271	271
32.0	Land and structures	698	807	807
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	79	55	55
99.0	Direct obligations	6,410	6,412	6,511
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	2,475	2,811	2,410
99.9	Total new obligations	8,885	9,223	8,921

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	499	653	669

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$1,672,646,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nonproliferation and verification research and development	312	308	265
00.02 Nonproliferation and international security	90	81	125
00.03 International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	423	423	372
00.04 Global initiatives for proliferation prevention	39	28	
00.05 HEU transparency implementation	19	18	
00.06 Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production (EWGPP)	179	206	182
00.07 Fissile materials disposition	544	690	609
00.08 Russian plutonium disposition	20	2	
00.09 Global threat reduction initiatives	95	107	120
08.00 Total direct program	1,721	1,863	1,673
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 EWGPP Contributions	13		
09.99 Total reimbursable program	13		
10.00 Total new obligations	1,734	1,863	1,673
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	571	458	216
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,623	1,621	1,673
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,192	2,079	1,889
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,734	-1,863	-1,673
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	458	216	216
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,631	1,621	1,673
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-16		

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89–0309–0–1–053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	– 6		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,609	1,621	1,673
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Off- setting collections (cash)	14		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,623	1,621	1,673
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,088	1,402	1,506
73.10 Total new obligations	1,734	1,863	1,673
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	– 1,420	– 1,759	– 1,862
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,402	1,506	1,317
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	896	892	921
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	524	867	941
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,420	1,759	1,862
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.40 Non-Federal sources	– 1		
88.45 Offsetting governmental collections (from non- Federal sources)	– 13		
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	– 14		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,609	1,621	1,673
90.00 Outlays	1,406	1,759	1,862

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	1,609	1,621	1,673
Outlays	1,406	1,759	1,862
Supplemental proposal:			
Budget Authority		63	50
Outlays		41	52
Total:			
Budget Authority	1,609	1,684	1,723
Outlays	1,406	1,800	1,914

The mission of this program is to: 1) prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; 2) advance the technologies to detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) worldwide; 3) and eliminate or secure inventories of surplus materials and infrastructure usable for nuclear weapons. The program addresses the danger that hostile nations or terrorist groups may acquire WMD or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. The major elements of the program include the following:

Nonproliferation and verification research and development conducts long-term research and development leading to prototype demonstrations and detection systems for strengthening U.S. capabilities to respond to current and projected threats to national and homeland security posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and diversion of special nuclear material. The program interfaces directly with NNSA and other Department of Energy (DOE) programs as well as other U.S. Government agencies to provide innovative tools, techniques, technologies, and capabilities to meet their non-proliferation, counter-proliferation, and counter-terrorism mission requirements.

Nonproliferation and international security efforts control export of items and controls technology useful for (WMD);

continue an augmented export control cooperation program involving emerging suppliers and high-traffic transit states; break up proliferation networks and improve international export control guidelines; develop verification technologies for countries of proliferation concern; implement international safeguards in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); develop and implement policy in support of global nonproliferation regime; serve as the technical edge within the interagency for various interdiction activities; develop and implement transparency measures to ensure that nuclear materials are secure; develop and implement innovative approaches to improve regional security, help to transition WMD scientific communities in high-risk nations, and conduct international emergency management and cooperation activities. The Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Transparency and Implementation and the Global Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention programs have been incorporated into Nonproliferation and International Security.

International nuclear materials protection and cooperation continues to improve the security of nuclear material and nuclear warheads in Russia and other countries of proliferation concern by installing basic rapid upgrades and thorough comprehensive upgrades. Reducing the potential for diversion of nuclear warheads and nuclear materials has been a critical priority for the United States. Russia and the United States have expanded cooperation in this area significantly to include Strategic Rocket Forces and 12th Main Directorate sites containing nuclear warheads. The United States, through DOE/NNSA's Second Line of Defense Program, will continue to work with international partners to enhance their capabilities to detect, deter, and interdict illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials, including the screening of containerized cargo at strategic international seaports.

Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production enhances nuclear nonproliferation by assisting Russia in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium production by providing replacement power production capacity. This will result in the shutdown of the world's last three plutonium producing reactors, and eliminate the production of 1.2 metric tons of plutonium per year.

Fissile materials disposition conducts activities in both the United States and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the United States if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups. The program focuses U.S. efforts to accomplish the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement between the United States and Russia, which commits both countries to dispose of 34 metric tons of surplus weapons-grade plutonium; and separate efforts to down blend surplus U.S. highly enriched uranium.

Global threat reduction initiative removes and/or secures high-risk nuclear radiological materials and equipment around the world that pose a threat to the United States and the international community; addresses all vulnerable materials removal and radioactive source security and recovery; targets research reactors and medical isotopes production processes worldwide for conversion to suitable Low-Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuels and targets; eliminates stockpiles of Russian-origin and U.S.-origin spent nuclear fuel in foreign research reactors through repatriation of such material to Russia and the United States; prevents proliferation of nuclear weapons by securing nearly three tons of weapons-grade plutonium in the BN-350 breeder reactor at Aktau, Kazakhstan; purchases Russian HEU fuel for use in U.S. research reactors; identifies, recovers, and stores, on an interim-basis, certain domestic radioactive sealed sources, and other radiological materials that pose a security risk to the United States and/or world community; reduces the international threat posed by radiological materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or "dirty bomb."

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	19	20	11
25.2 Other services	330	360	196
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	21	21	19
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	902	755	1,035
25.5 Research and development contracts	12	116	116
31.0 Equipment	46	49	49
32.0 Land and structures	376	527	234
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	14	14	12
99.0 Direct obligations	1,721	1,863	1,673
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	13		
99.9 Total new obligations	1,734	1,863	1,673

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.10 Cerro Grande fire activities	5		
00.20 Physical damage, destruction repair, and risk mitigation	4		
00.30 Restoring services	1		
10.00 Total new obligations	10		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	9		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	10		
23.95 Total new obligations	-10		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	29	14	3
73.10 Total new obligations	10		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-16	-11	-3
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-9		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	14	3	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	16	11	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	16	11	3

Cerro Grande Fire Activities.—Emergency funding was provided in 2000 and 2001 for restoration activities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico after the Cerro Grande Fire in May 2000.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1		
32.0 Land and structures	9		
99.9 Total new obligations	10		

PAJARITO PLATEAU HOMESTEADERS COMPENSATION FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5520-0-2-054	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			

00.01 Pajarito plateau	6	3	
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	6	3	

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	3	
23.95 Total new obligations	-6	-3	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3		

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		5	3
73.10 Total new obligations	6	3	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-5	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	3	

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	1	5	3
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	1	5	3

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	9	8	
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	8		

The Pajarito Plateau Homesteaders Compensation Fund is dedicated to the settlement of two lawsuits in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico. This fund was authorized by Section 3147 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, (P.L. 108-375) to pay claims for the Pajarito Plateau homesteaders pertaining to acquisition of their lands and property during the Manhattan Project.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	4	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-4	
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-5		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	4		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		4	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays		4	

The Environmental Management program was restructured in 2004. These activities are now funded in the Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP—Continued

90.00 Outlays 6,257 5,928 5,560

Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$5,363,905,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$463,000,000 shall be transferred to the "Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund".

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Closure sites	1,025	473	43
00.02 Hanford site, 2012 completion projects	441	412	413
00.03 Hanford site, 2035 completion projects	330	401	464
00.04 River protection, tank farm activities	321	277	274
00.05 River protection, waste treatment plant	521	605	690
00.06 Idaho	526	519	504
00.07 NNSA sites	300	302	271
00.08 Oak Ridge	239	162	179
00.09 Savannah River, 2012 completion projects	254	238	31
00.10 Savannah River, 2035 completion projects	402	285	510
00.11 Savannah River, tank farm activities	525	578	665
00.12 Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	228	215	220
00.13 Program support	29	42	33
00.14 Safeguards and security	278	294	273
00.15 Technology development and deployment	35	22	21
00.16 Program direction	249	301	310
00.17 D&D fund contribution	446	452	463
09.01 Hanford site		3	
09.02 River protection, tank farms		3	
10.00 Total new obligations	6,149	5,584	5,364
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	21	32	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	6,135	5,552	5,364
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	24		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	6,181	5,584	5,364
23.95 Total new obligations	-6,149	-5,584	-5,364
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	32		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6,192	5,552	5,364
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-62		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	6,129	5,552	5,364
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	6		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	6,135	5,552	5,364
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,143	2,265	1,921
73.10 Total new obligations	6,149	5,584	5,364
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-6,263	-5,928	-5,560
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	237		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,265	1,921	1,725
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	4,434	4,022	3,894
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,829	1,906	1,666
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	6,263	5,928	5,560
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-6		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	6,129	5,552	5,364

Defense Environmental Management activities that were previously funded in two separate appropriations, Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Defense Environmental Services, are now funded in the Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation as a result of a budget restructuring in 2006. The Defense Environmental Cleanup program is responsible for identifying and reducing risks and managing waste at sites where the Department carried out defense-related nuclear research and production activities that resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination requiring remediation, stabilization, or some other type of cleanup action. The Budget displays the cleanup program by site.

Closure sites.—Funds geographic sites that are nearing cleanup completion or have completed cleanup and are awaiting transfer to the Office of Legacy Management or other DOE program or private sector entity. The sites contained in this budget include Ashtabula, Columbus, Fernald, Miamisburg (Mound), and Rocky Flats. Closure and post-closure activities will include final contract fee payments for project physical completion, and work to cover any potential gap between Environmental Management (EM) acceptance of the contractor's declaration of physical completion and the date EM transfers site custodianship to another entity.

Hanford site.—Funds the Hanford site cleanup and environmental restoration to protect the Columbia River. Because of the immensity of the cleanup program at the Hanford site, the cleanup is managed by two site offices: the Richland Operations Office and the Office of River Protection.

The Hanford site (Richland) is responsible for cleanup of most of the geographic area on the Hanford site, and its projects are displayed in two accounts: projects to be completed by 2012 and projects to be completed before 2035. The primary cleanup focus is the safe storage, treatment and disposal of Hanford's legacy wastes and environmental restoration. Risk to the public, workers, and the environment will be reduced by removing contamination before it migrates to the Columbia River.

The Office of River Protection at the Hanford site is responsible for the storage, retrieval, treatment, immobilization, and disposal of tank waste and the operation, maintenance, engineering, and construction activities in the 200 Area Tank Farms. Its budget has two components, the operation and maintenance of radioactive liquid waste tank farms and construction of the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant.

Idaho.—Funds the Idaho Cleanup Project, which is aimed at reducing the risk of contamination reaching the Snake River Plain Aquifer from nuclear and hazardous waste buried or stored on-site. It also funds efforts to eliminate infrastructure costs by aggressively conducting cleanup operations to reduce the site "footprint"; stabilize legacy spent nuclear fuel through 2012; and treat and dispose of the sodium bearing tank wastes, close tank farms, perform initial tank soils remediation work as well as preparation of the stored high-level waste calcine for final disposition.

NNSA sites.—Funds the safe and efficient cleanup of the environmental legacy at the following National Nuclear Security Administration sites: Kansas City Plant, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory—Livermore Site and Site 300, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Nevada Site Office, Pantex Plant, and the Separations Process Research Unit. The cleanup strategy is a risk-based and regulatory compliant approach that focuses first on those contaminant plumes and sources that are the greatest contributors to risk. The overall goal is to ensure that risks to the public and workers are controlled, followed by work to clean up soil and groundwater using a risk-based methodology.

Oak Ridge.—Funds defense-related cleanup of the three facilities that make up the Oak Ridge Reservation: the East Tennessee Technology Park, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Y-12 Plant. The overall cleanup strategy is based on surface water considerations, encompassing five distinct watersheds that feed the Clinch River. Cleanup actions will ensure that waste is contained; on-site surface water quality is improved to meet required standards; and off-site users of the Clinch River remain protected.

Savannah River site.—Funds the safe stabilization, treatment, and disposition of legacy nuclear materials, spent nuclear fuel, and waste at the Savannah River site. The cleanup funding is displayed in three accounts: projects to be completed by 2012, projects to be completed before 2035, and projects related to the Radioactive Liquid Waste Tank Farms, including Defense Waste Processing Facility operations. The Savannah River cleanup strategy has four primary objectives: 1) eliminate the highest risks first through safe stabilization, treatment, and disposition of EM-owned nuclear materials, spent nuclear fuel, and waste; 2) significantly reduce costs of continuing operations and surveillance and maintenance; 3) decommission all EM-owned facilities; and 4) remediate groundwater and contaminated soils, using an area closure approach.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.—Funds the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, the world's first permitted deep geologic repository for the permanent disposal of radioactive waste, and the Nation's only disposal site for defense-generated transuranic waste. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, managed by the Carlsbad Field Office, is an operating facility, supporting the cleanup of transuranic waste from waste generator and storage sites. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant is crucial to DOE completing its cleanup and closure mission.

Program direction.—Funds the Federal workforce responsible for the overall direction and administrative support of the EM program, including both Headquarters and field personnel.

Program support.—Funds EM Headquarters policy and oversight activities. This includes management and direction for various crosscutting EM and Department of Energy initiatives; establishment and implementation of national and departmental policy; and analyses and integration activities across the Department of Energy complex in a consistent, responsible and efficient manner.

Safeguards and security.—Funds activities to ensure protection against unauthorized access, theft, diversion, loss of custody or destruction of Department of Energy assets and hostile acts that may cause adverse impacts on fundamental national security or the health and safety of Department of Energy and contractor employees, the public or the environment.

Technology development and deployment.—Funds projects to address the immediate, near- and long-term technology needs identified by the EM sites, enabling them to accelerate their cleanup schedules, treat orphaned wastes, improve worker safety, and provide technical foundations for the sites' end state visions.

Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.—Funds the Federal Government's contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

11.9	Total personnel compensation	142	145	150
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	37	38	39
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	7	6	6
22.0	Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.2	Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	81	73	71
25.2	Other services	1,004	907	870
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	32	29	28
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,071	3,678	3,528
25.5	Research and development contracts	8	7	7
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	4	4	3
31.0	Equipment	13	12	11
32.0	Land and structures	657	594	569
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	85	77	74
99.0	Direct obligations	6,149	5,578	5,364
99.0	Reimbursable obligations .....	.....	6	.....
99.9	Total new obligations	6,149	5,584	5,364

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053		2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,390	1,495	1,500

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053		2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.03	Non-closure environmental activities .....	.....	1	.....
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	.....	1	.....
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	24	1	.....
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-24	.....	.....
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	1	.....
23.95	Total new obligations .....	.....	-1	.....
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	.....	.....
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	340	2	.....
73.10	Total new obligations .....	.....	1	.....
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-105	-3	.....
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-232	.....	.....
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	.....	.....
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	2	.....	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	105	3	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority .....	.....	.....	.....
90.00	Outlays	105	3	.....

The Environmental Management budget was restructured in 2006. Activities funded in 2005 and prior years are now funded in the Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053		2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	132	135	140
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6	6	6

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses, necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, and classified activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Depart-

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

ment of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$763,974,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.10 Health, Safety, and Security			428
00.20 Security and safety performance assurance	314	317	
00.40 Environment, safety, and health (Defense)	90	84	
00.45 Legacy management (Defense)	30	72	159
00.55 Defense related administrative support	87	89	99
00.65 Defense activities at INL	123	124	73
00.75 Hearings and appeals	4	5	5
10.00 Total new obligations	648	691	764
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	55	53	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	637	638	764
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	9		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	701	691	764
23.95 Total new obligations	-648	-691	-764
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	53		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	642	638	764
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-6		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	636	638	764
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	637	638	764
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	343	310	275
73.10 Total new obligations	648	691	764
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-672	-726	-740
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-9		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	310	275	299
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	414	414	497
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	258	312	243
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	672	726	740
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	636	638	764
90.00 Outlays	671	726	740

Health, Safety and Security.—The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) provides corporate-level leadership and management to protect the health, safety, and security of the Department's workers, the public, and the environment. HHS was formed on October 1, 2006, to strengthen the Department's health, safety, and security functions by integrating the activities of the former Offices of Environment, Safety, and Health and Security and Safety Performance Assurance. HHS functions include: policy and guidance development and technical assistance; analysis of environment, safety, health, and security performance; health studies; screening

programs for former workers; employee compensation support; corporate safety-based quality assurance programs; safety and security education and training; interface with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board; identifying and managing the deployment of advanced security technologies; classification and declassification of national security information; providing for the security of the Department's facilities in the National Capital Area; independent oversight of security, cyber security, emergency management, environment, safety and health performance; and implementing safety and security enforcement programs.

Office of Legacy Management (Defense).—The programs support defense-related, long-term stewardship activities (e.g., groundwater monitoring, disposal cell maintenance, records management, and management of natural resources) at sites where active remediation has been completed. In addition, LM is responsible for the management and administration of pension and benefit continuity for contractor retirees at these sites.

All other.—Obligations are included for defense-related administrative support, defense-related activities at Idaho National Laboratory (INL), and the Office of Hearings and Appeals. Responsibilities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals include adjudications of matters involving DOE and contractor employees' eligibility for security clearances, and appeals of adverse determinations under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. The Office of Hearings and Appeals adjudicates complaints of reprisals by contractor employees for "whistleblowing", and is the appeal authority in many other areas. The Office also decides requests for exception from DOE orders, rules, and regulations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	83	70	70
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	90	74	74
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	22	15	15
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	22	52	52
25.2 Other services	246	259	316
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	24	33	33
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	183	206	222
25.5 Research and development contracts		14	14
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	4	4	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	13	5	5
31.0 Equipment	8	4	4
32.0 Land and structures	7	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	22	17	17
99.0 Direct obligations	647	690	763
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	648	691	764

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	834	661	707

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97-425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, \$292,046,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	346	346	292
10.00 Total new obligations	346	346	292
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	346	346	292
23.95 Total new obligations	-346	-346	-292
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	350	346	292
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-4		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	346	346	292
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	16	57	86
73.10 Total new obligations	346	346	292
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-305	-317	-306
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	57	86	72
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	289	260	219
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	16	57	87
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	305	317	306
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	346	346	292
90.00 Outlays	305	317	306

This appropriation was established by the Congress as part of the 1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriation (P.L. 102-377) in lieu of payment from DOE into the Nuclear Waste Fund for activities related to the disposal of defense high-level waste.

The program's cost estimates reflect DOE's best projections, given the scope of work identified and planned schedule of required activities. Future budget requests for the program have yet to be established and will be determined through the annual executive and congressional budget process.

Since passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, amounts have been deposited into the Nuclear Waste Fund for costs for activities related to disposal of high-level waste generated from the atomic energy defense activities of DOE. At the end of 2006, the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$580 million (including principal and interest). The Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through 2006, a total of approximately \$2,969 million has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	36	1	1
25.2 Other services(service contracts)	11	1	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5	20	20
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	272	300	245
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	22	24	25
99.9 Total new obligations	346	346	292

ENERGY PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$4,397,876,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	701	733	782
00.03 Nuclear physics	358	397	471
00.05 Biological and environmental research	564	473	532
00.06 Basic energy sciences	1,113	1,199	1,499
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	228	236	340
00.09 Science laboratory infrastructure	42	43	79
00.11 Program direction	161	164	185
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	282	306	428
00.15 Safeguard and securities	68	68	71
00.17 Workforce development for teachers & scientists	7	7	11
00.18 Small business innovation research	104		
00.19 Small business technology transfer	13		
10.00 Total new obligations	3,641	3,626	4,398
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	28	21	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,633	3,605	4,398
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,662	3,626	4,398
23.95 Total new obligations	-3,641	-3,626	-4,398
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	21		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	3,634	3,605	4,398
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-36		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	35		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	3,633	3,605	4,398
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2,194	2,232	2,241
73.10 Total new obligations	3,641	3,626	4,398
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,602	-3,617	-4,067
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2,232	2,241	2,572
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2,136	2,090	2,551
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,466	1,527	1,516
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3,602	3,617	4,067
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3,633	3,605	4,398
90.00 Outlays	3,602	3,617	4,067

High energy physics.—The high energy physics (HEP) research program focuses on gaining insights into the fundamental constituents of matter, the fundamental forces in nature, and the mysterious forms of unseen energy and matter that dominate the universe. The program encompasses both experimental and theoretical particle physics research and related advanced accelerator and detector technology research

SCIENCE—Continued

and development (R&D). The primary mode of experimental research involves the study of collisions of energetic particles using large particle accelerators or colliding beam facilities.

In addition to contributing to breakthrough discoveries such as the existence of the invisible “dark energy” that permeates empty space, state-of-the-art technology developed for accelerators and detectors contributes to progress in fields such as fast electronics, high-speed computing, superconducting magnet technology, and high-power radio frequency devices. HEP research also continues to make major contributions to accelerator technology and provides the expertise necessary for the expansion of such technology into fields such as medical imaging and diagnostics, and materials, biology, and chemistry research using light sources.

The HEP budget request will support the continued operation of the Department’s major HEP facilities: the Fermilab Tevatron Collider and Neutrinos at the Main Injector (NuMI) and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center B-Factory. In addition, funding is provided for the Large Hadron Collider research program for commissioning, maintenance, and operations of U.S.-supplied components, and software and computing infrastructure for data analysis as the Large Hadron Collider begins operations in 2008.

The HEP request also develops the most compelling new scientific opportunities for the U.S. HEP program in the next decade, including \$60 million of R&D for a potential international linear collider, enabling a U.S. leadership role in a comprehensive, coordinated international R&D program. While the future trajectory of the HEP program has a strong emphasis on linear collider R&D, it will also provide a diverse array of other world-leading efforts, including the understanding of dark energy, strong U.S. participation in Large Hadron Collider physics, and forefront neutrino experiments and facilities. Accelerator technology R&D will be increasingly focused on superconducting radio frequency structures in view of their potentially wide applicability to many scientific disciplines.

Nuclear physics.—The goal of the nuclear physics program is to understand the evolution and structure of nuclear matter, from the smallest building blocks; quarks and gluons; to the stable elements in the Universe created by stars; to unique isotopes created in the laboratory that exist at the limits of stability and possess radically different properties from known matter. The program aims to provide a compelling story of how the world around us has evolved, and focuses on such questions as—“What is the structure of the nucleon?”, “What is the structure of nucleonic matter?”, “What are the properties of hot nuclear matter?”, “What is the nuclear microphysics of the universe?”; and “What is to be the new Standard Model?”

Fundamental research in nuclear physics will provide new insights and advance the world’s knowledge on the nature of matter and energy and develop the scientific knowledge, technologies, and trained manpower that are needed to underpin DOE’s missions for nuclear-related national security, energy, and environmental quality.

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider research program at Brookhaven National Laboratory will continue pursuing the characterization of new states of matter formed at high energies and densities.

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) experimental program will continue its studies focused on understanding the substructure of the nucleon. The doubling of the electron beam energy at CEBAF to 12 giga-electron volts (GeV) opens the opportunity for new discoveries and an understanding of quark confinement—one of the mysteries of modern physics. Research, development, and design for the upgrade continue in 2008. Operations of the Holifield Radio-

active Ion Beam Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Argonne Tandem Linear Accelerator System at Argonne National Laboratory will be supported for the study of nuclear structure and nuclear astrophysics, as will the operation of accelerator laboratories at universities.

Biological and environmental research.—This program develops the knowledge base necessary to identify, understand, and anticipate the long-term health and environmental consequences of energy use and development and utilizes the Department’s unique scientific and technological capabilities to solve major scientific problems in the environment, medicine, and biology. Planned activities include programs in global climate change; environmental remediation; molecular, cellular, and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; medical applications of nuclear technology; and the Human Genome Program. The program also supports science related to carbon sequestration. In conjunction with the advanced scientific computing research program, a global systems application is continued to accelerate progress in coupled general circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling. The Genomics: GTL activity will develop the science, technology, and knowledge base to harness microbial and plant systems for cost effective renewable energy production, carbon sequestration, and environmental remediation. The request includes \$75.0 million for Genomics: GTL Bioenergy Research Centers. Research at the Centers will focus on developing the science underpinning biofuel production.

Basic energy sciences.—The basic energy sciences (BES) program funds basic research material sciences, chemistry, geosciences, and aspects of biosciences; supporting the Department’s nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. The BES program supports a substantial basic research budget for materials sciences, chemical sciences, biosciences, and geosciences. The program supports a number of research areas that are unique within the Federal Government. In many basic research areas, such as materials science, funding provided by the BES program represents a large percentage, or even the sole source, of Federal funding. The request includes \$59.5 million for hydrogen and fuel cell research as part of the President’s Hydrogen Initiative as well as funding for basic research in other areas that support the Nation’s energy agenda.

The BES program operates large national user research facilities, including synchrotron light and neutron sources, a combustion research facility, and smaller user facilities such as materials preparation and electron microscopy centers. The request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department’s large state-of-the-art national user facilities. Funding will maintain the quality of service and availability of facility resources to users, including university and government scientists, as well as private companies who rely on unique BES facilities for their basic research needs. Research areas that will benefit from the facilities funding include structural biology, materials science, superconductor technology, and medical research and technology development.

The BES request includes \$166.8 million for the first full year of operations of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory to meet the Nation’s neutron scattering needs. The request includes \$21.9 million to continue design and fabrication of additional instruments beyond the initial instrument suite included in the construction project. SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research. Reflecting the high priority given to nanoscale research, BES funding for the multi-agency national nanotechnology program includes funding for the operation of the Nanoscale Science Research Centers (NSRCs) at the Oak Ridge, Lawrence Berkeley, Brookhaven, and Argonne national laboratories, and for one NSRC collocated at

Sandia and Los Alamos national laboratories. The request also includes \$51.4 million for construction of the Linac Coherent Light Source at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The BES request also includes \$45 million in design funding for the National Synchrotron Light Source II, \$17.2 million for construction of the User Support Building at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and \$7.4 million for design and construction of the Photon Engineering Laser Science and Engineering Building Upgrade at Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

Fusion energy sciences.—The mission of the fusion energy sciences (FES) program is the national research effort to advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology that is the knowledge base needed for an economically and environmentally attractive energy source. The program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: a predictive capability for key aspects of burning plasmas; progress toward demonstrating enhanced fundamental understanding of magnetic confinement through research on magnetic confinement configuration optimization; and progress toward developing the fundamental understanding of high energy density plasma physics.

The Budget includes \$160 million for the U.S. contributions to ITER project, an international burning plasma physics experiment that is an essential next step toward eventually developing fusion as a commercially viable energy source.

The Budget also provides for support of basic research in plasma science in partnership with NSF, and investigation of innovative confinement concepts, along with continued operation of DIII-D, Alcator C-Mod, and the National Spherical Torus Experiment to develop a fuller understanding of the physics of magnetically confined plasma and to identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion in the long run. Fabrication of the National Compact Stellarator Experiment will continue at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in collaboration with Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Theory and modeling, using high performance computing and enabling technology research will also be conducted in support of the science experiments.

Advanced scientific computing research.—This program includes research in mathematical, information, and computational sciences. The purpose of this program is to support advanced computational research—applied mathematics, computer science, and networking—to enable the analysis, simulation, and prediction of complex physical phenomena. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities and network facilities. The request includes research, integrated with other science programs, on application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems.

Science laboratories infrastructure.—The goal of this program is to provide funds for rehabilitating, replacing, or demolishing deficient common-use utilities, roads, and buildings and to correct environment, safety, and health deficiencies at the civilian science laboratories. The Oak Ridge Landlord activity is also funded here. The request includes funding for the demolition of the Bevatron Complex at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Safeguards and security.—The mission of this program is to ensure appropriate levels of protection and provide against: unauthorized access; theft; diversion, loss of custody, or destruction of DOE assets; and hostile acts that may cause adverse impacts on fundamental science, or the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public, or the environment. The request provides funding for physical protection, protective forces, physical security, protective systems, information security, cyber security, personnel security, mate-

rials control and accountability, and program management activities.

Workforce development for teachers and scientists.—The mission of this program is to train young scientists, engineers, and technicians in the scientifically and technically advanced environment of the Office of Science national laboratories to meet the demand for a well-trained scientific and technical workforce, including the teachers that educate the workforce in areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	88	89	108
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	94	95	115
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	21	21	25
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	6	6	7
25.2 Other services	70	74	68
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	6	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,094	2,246	2,573
25.5 Research and development contracts	21	21	26
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	205	205	442
32.0 Land and structures	254	186	280
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	858	754	844
99.9 Total new obligations	3,641	3,626	4,398

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	949	989	1,058

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy supply and energy conservation activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including one ambulance, \$2,187,943,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Hydrogen technology	154	157	213
00.04 Solar energy	82	83	148
00.05 Wind energy	38	39	40
00.06 Hydropower	1		
00.07 Geothermal technology	24	25	
00.08 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D	89	92	179
00.10 Vehicle technologies	179	184	176
00.12 Weatherization and intergovernmental activities	318	320	205
00.13 Facilities and infrastructure	26	26	7
00.14 Program direction	98	104	105
00.15 Renewable program support	13	14	13
00.16 Building technologies	70	71	87
00.17 Industrial technologies	59	58	46
00.18 Federal energy management program	20	19	17
00.91 Total, energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,171	1,192	1,236
01.03 Electric transmission and distribution	161	164	115

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89–0224–0–1–999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.04 Nuclear energy research and development	427	428	802
01.05 Legacy management	33	33	35
01.06 Environment, safety & health	28	31	.....
01.91 Total, other energy supply	649	656	952
08.00 Total, direct program	1,820	1,848	2,188
09.10 Reimbursable program	676	1,532	1,500
10.00 Total new obligations	2,496	3,380	3,688
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	29	63	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,505	3,317	3,688
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	.....	.....
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	22	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,559	3,380	3,688
23.95 Total new obligations	–2,496	–3,380	–3,688
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	63	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,831	1,817	2,188
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	–18	.....	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	–17	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	12	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,808	1,817	2,188
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	837	1,500	1,500
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	–140	.....	.....
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	697	1,500	1,500
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	2,505	3,317	3,688
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	696	1,446	1,609
73.10 Total new obligations	2,496	3,380	3,688
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–2,074	–3,217	–3,484
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	191	.....	.....
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	–3	.....	.....
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	140	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,446	1,609	1,813
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,525	2,318	2,485
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	549	899	999
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,074	3,217	3,484
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	–541	–1,005	–1,005
88.40 Non-Federal sources	–296	–495	–495
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	–837	–1,500	–1,500
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	140	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,808	1,817	2,188
90.00 Outlays	1,237	1,717	1,984

The purpose of Energy Supply and Conservation activities is to develop new energy technologies and improve productivity of existing energy technologies. Included are programs that fund basic and applied research, development, demonstration, and technical assistance to promote deployment of new technologies. These programs have potential to con-

tribute to economic growth, increased energy security, and a cleaner environment. Some of the programs also contribute to the President's Advanced Energy Initiative to accelerate development of reliable and affordable clean energy technologies to help change the way the Nation powers its homes, businesses, and vehicles.

This account provides funds for both operating expenses and capital equipment for the advancement of the various energy technologies.

Energy efficiency and renewable energy.—These programs undertake research, development, and deployment activities to advance the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and related practices to meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. The program also provides formula grants to States for energy efficiency improvements and weatherization assistance for low-income families. Specific activities of the 2008 program include:

Hydrogen technology: As a key component of the President's Hydrogen Fuel Initiative, this program develops hydrogen production, storage, and delivery and fuel cell technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer, and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to develop hydrogen technology that will allow the Nation to aggressively move forward to achieve a vision of a cleaner, more secure energy future. Current research aims to enable industry to commercialize a hydrogen infrastructure and fuel cell vehicles by 2020.

Biomass: This program funds research, development, and technology validation on advanced technologies that could enable future biorefineries to sustainably and economically convert cellulosic biomass to fuels, chemicals, heat and power. The program's goal is to help make cellulosic ethanol cost competitive by 2012 using a wide array of regionally available biomass resources.

Solar energy: Through the Solar America Initiative (SAI), the program will help accelerate the market competitiveness of solar electricity from photovoltaic (PV) systems. SAI features a competition among industry-led consortia to lower the cost of energy from PV systems through manufacturing and efficiency improvements. Concentrating solar power activities are focused on lowering the cost of solar power using centralized generation and development of thermal storage to provide power on demand.

Wind energy: This program develops technology in partnership with industry to allow wind power to be cost-competitive in more prevalent, lower-wind speed areas. The program also supports activities to reduce barriers to electric grid integration and technology acceptance.

Vehicle technologies: This program supports the FreedomCAR and Fuel Partnership and the 21st Century Truck Partnership with industry. Program activities encompass a suite of technologies needed for hybrid, plug-in hybrid, and fuel cell vehicles, including lightweight materials, electronic power control and electric drive motors, and advanced energy storage devices. This program also supports research to improve the efficiency of advanced combustion engines, using fuels with formulations developed for such engines, and incorporating non-petroleum based components. In general, program R&D seeks technology breakthroughs that will enable America's highway transportation to greatly reduce petroleum use. The program also includes community-based outreach via Clean Cities coalitions, competitive awards, and other activities to facilitate the market adoption of alternative fuels and highly efficient automotive technologies.

Building technologies: In partnership with the buildings industry, the program develops, promotes, and integrates energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and affordable. The Building Technologies program accelerates the availability of highly efficient building tech-

nologies and practices through research and development; increases the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through building codes, appliance standards, and guidelines; and encourages the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices in residential and commercial buildings.

Industrial technologies: The program funds cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified in partnership with industry. It also funds energy audits and training programs to help U.S. industrial firms reduce their energy use. The program targets energy efficiency research opportunities in manufacturing processes and crosscutting energy systems as well as accelerating new-term market adoption of emerging technologies.

Distributed energy resources: As directed by the Congress in the 2006 appropriation conference report, this program has been transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

Federal energy management program: This program reduces the cost and environmental impact of the Federal Government's energy use by advancing energy efficiency, water conservation and renewable energy in Federal facilities, including DOE facilities.

Facilities and infrastructure: The Budget includes funding for general plant projects and general purpose equipment at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Weatherization and intergovernmental activities: The Weatherization Assistance Program improves the energy efficiency of homes of low income families by providing formula grants and technical assistance to State and local weatherization agencies. The State Energy Program provides financial assistance to States through formula and, in 2008, competitive grants, enabling States to individually tailor energy efficiency projects to local needs. The Tribal Energy Program helps Tribal leaders develop energy plans and incorporate renewable energy technologies on Tribal lands. The Renewable Energy Production Incentive provides financial incentive payments to State and local governments and non-profit cooperatives generating electricity through renewable technologies. The Asia Pacific Partnership encourages clean energy technology development and deployment in Australia, Japan, South Korea, China, and India.

Electricity delivery and energy reliability.—The mission of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) is to lead national efforts to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of the Nation's energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to the energy supply. This effort is accomplished through research, development, demonstration and technology transfer; implementation of the electricity grid modernization requirements contained in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (including the congestion study and analysis of potential National Interest Electric Transmission corridors as authorized by Section 1221 of that Act), technical assistance and analytical support to States and regions for policies, market mechanisms, and activities that facilitate competitive, reliable, environmentally sensitive, and customer-friendly electric markets; authorization for electricity exports and Presidential permits for cross-border transmission lines; energy power systems analysis; and coordinating and carrying out DOE Lead Sector Specific Agency responsibilities for protecting the Nation's critical energy infrastructure. Partnerships to engage industry, utilities, States, other Federal programs and agencies, universities, national laboratories, and other stakeholders in OE's efforts to ensure a more secure, reliable, efficient, and affordable national electricity supply will continue to be a key element of the program. Beginning in 2006, the activities within the Distributed Energy Program, previously funded in the Energy Conservation account, were merged within the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

Nuclear energy.—The 2008 Budget continues to support the Nuclear Power 2010 program which supports demonstration of key regulatory approval processes in order to encourage the deployment of new, advanced nuclear plants in the United States in the 2010 timeframe. The Budget continues to support the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, including the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, which aims to accelerate the development of technologies that will reduce the volume of high level waste from spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term radiotoxicity of spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term proliferation threat posed by civilian inventories of plutonium in spent fuel, and recover the energy content in spent nuclear fuel in a manner that enhances proliferation-resistance. The Budget also supports the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative, where the United States will participate in multi-nation research and development projects in support of next-generation nuclear reactors and fuel cycles. The Department supports the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative, which will develop advanced technologies that can be used in tandem with Generation IV nuclear plants to generate economic, commercial quantities of hydrogen to support a sustainable, clean energy future for the United States.

Nuclear Energy programs support the Department's critical infrastructure necessary to enable research on advanced nuclear power systems for U.S. national security and other federal agencies, to support the production of radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes, and to maintain and operate the Department's nuclear facilities, in a safe, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner. The Office of Nuclear Energy, budget also includes funding for Idaho sitewide operations and safeguards and security programs, as part of the Lead Program Secretarial Office responsibilities for Idaho.

Environment, safety and health.—Prior to 2008, Environment, Safety and Health programs were funded in two separate accounts (Energy Supply and Conservation and Other Defense Activities appropriation). Beginning in 2008, those activities have been restructured and are now funded by the Health, Safety and Security Program within the Other Defense Activities appropriation.

Office of Legacy Management (Non-defense).—This program supports non-defense related long-term stewardship activities (e.g., groundwater monitoring, disposal cell maintenance, and management of natural resources) at sites where active remediation has been completed. In addition, LM is responsible for the management and administration of pension and benefit continuity for contractor retirees at these sites.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	82	98	102
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	3	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	89	105	110
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	24	35	36
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	5	6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	5	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	59	59	60
25.2 Other services	100	99	140
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	21	21	21
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	695	701	750
25.5 Research and development contracts	121	120	180
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	14	14	18
32.0 Land and structures	38	38	38
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	649	644	821
99.0 Direct obligations	1,820	1,848	2,188
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	676	1,532	1,500

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
99.9 Total new obligations	2,496	3,380	3,688

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	816	1,045	1,011

NON-DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	38		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-27		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-11		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	27		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	27		

The Environmental Management Program was restructured in 2006. Activities funded in this account in 2005 and prior years are now in the Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental cleanup activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$180,937,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 West Valley demonstration project	74	74	54
00.02 Gaseous diffusion plants	133	108	38
00.03 Fast flux test facility	46	36	10
00.04 Small sites	95	96	79
10.00 Total new obligations	348	314	181
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		4	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	350	310	181
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		

23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	352	314	181
23.95 Total new obligations	-348	-314	-181
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	4		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 New budget authority (gross), detail	353	310	181
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-3		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	350	310	181

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balances, start of year	222	265	139
73.10 Total new obligations	348	314	181
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-316	-440	-250
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	11		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	265	139	70

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays (gross), detail	179	217	127
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	137	223	123
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	316	440	250

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	350	310	181
90.00 Outlays	316	440	250

Non-Defense Environmental Management activities, previously funded in two appropriations, Non-Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Non-Defense Environmental Services, are now funded in the Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup appropriation as a result of a budget restructuring in 2006. The Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup program includes funds to manage and clean up sites used for civilian energy research, and non-defense related activities. Past activities related to nuclear energy research and development resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination that requires remediation, stabilization, or some other type of action. The Budget displays the cleanup program by site.

West Valley Demonstration Project.—Funding will focus on near-term efforts for waste disposition, process building decontamination, removal of non-essential facilities in the near-term, and development of the Decommissioning Environmental Impact Statement. West Valley Demonstration Project plans to achieve Interim End State completion in 2010.

Gaseous diffusion plants.—Funds surveillance and maintenance of inactive facilities and the management of the uranium hexafluoride cylinders at the East Tennessee Technology Park at Oak Ridge; Paducah, Kentucky; and Portsmouth, Ohio sites. Also included are the construction of two depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion facilities at Paducah and Portsmouth, and the accelerated cleanup of the Gas Centrifuge Enrichment Plant at Portsmouth.

Fast Flux Test Facility.—Funds the long-term surveillance and maintenance, and eventual decontamination and decommissioning of the Fast Flux Test Facility, operated from the 1960s through 1980s.

Small sites.—Funds cleanup, closure, and post-closure environmental activities at a number of geographic sites across the nation, including Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Energy Technology Engineering Center, Inhalation Toxicology Laboratory, Moab, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. Some sites are associated with other Department of Energy programs, particularly the Office of Science, and will have continuing missions after EM completes the cleanup. Others are in the final stages of cleanup and closure, or have transitioned to post-closure activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.2 Other services	77	69	40
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	178	161	92
25.5 Research and development contracts	9	8	5
32.0 Land and structures	82	74	43
99.9 Total new obligations	348	314	181

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), \$566,801,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$108,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from "Clean Coal Technology" and is available to continue a multi-year project coordinated with the private sector for FutureGen, without regard to the terms and conditions applicable to clean coal technology projects: Provided, That the initial planning and research stages of the FutureGen project shall include a matching requirement from non-Federal sources of at least 20 percent of the costs: Provided further, That any demonstration component of such project shall require a matching requirement from non-Federal sources of at least 50 percent of the costs of the component: Provided further, That of the amounts provided, \$73,000,000 (of which \$58,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from "Clean Coal Technology") is available, after coordination with the private sector, for a request for proposals for the Clean Coal Power Initiative providing for competitively-awarded research, development, and demonstration projects to reduce the barriers to continued and expanded coal use: Provided further, That no project may be selected for which sufficient funding is not available to provide for the total project: Provided further, That if a Clean Coal Power Initiative application selected after enactment of this legislation for negotiation under this or any other Act in any fiscal year, is not awarded within two years from the date the application was selected, negotiations shall cease and the federal funds committed to the application shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects, except that the time limit may be extended at the Secretary's discretion for matters outside the control of the applicant, or if the Secretary determines that extension of the time limit is in the public interest: Provided further, That the Secretary may not delegate this responsibility for applications greater than \$10,000,000: Provided further, That financial assistance for costs in excess of those estimated as of the date of award of original Clean Coal Power Initiative financial assistance may not be provided in excess of the proportion of costs borne by the Government in the original agreement and shall be limited to 25 percent of the original financial assistance: Provided further, That funds shall be expended in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in 42 U.S.C. 5903d as well as those contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in prior appropriations: Provided further, That the Department may include provisions for repayment of Government contributions to individual projects in an amount up to the Government contribution to the project on terms and conditions that are acceptable to the Department including repayments from sale and licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: Provided further, That such repayments shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects: Provided further, That any technology selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Project, for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. 7651n, and chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 President's coal research initiative	310	641	385
00.02 Other power systems	61	69	63
00.03 Oil and gas research and development	65	12	
00.04 Program direction and management support	105	112	109
00.05 Environmental restoration	9	10	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	6		
00.07 Import/export authorizations	2	2	
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	20		
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process	8	1	
00.11 Special recruitment program	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	587	848	568
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	601	601	311
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	581	558	567
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	6		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,188	1,159	878
23.95 Total new obligations	- 587	- 848	- 568
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	601	311	310
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	598	558	401
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	- 6		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	- 11		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts			166
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	581	558	567
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	482	560	840
73.10 Total new obligations	587	848	568
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	- 503	- 568	- 566
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	- 6		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	560	840	842
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	230	223	227
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	273	345	339
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	503	568	566
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	581	558	567
90.00 Outlays	503	568	566

The Fossil Energy Research and Development program supports high-priority, high-risk research that will improve the Nation's ability to use coal cleanly and efficiently. The program funds research and development that strengthens the technology base industry uses in developing new products and processes to support these national goals. Fossil Energy R&D supports activities ranging from early concept research in universities and national laboratories to applied R&D and proof-of-concept projects in private-sector firms.

President's coal research initiative.—FutureGen is a \$1 billion project cost-shared with the private sector and international partners, which will create the world's first fossil fuel fired, near-zero atmospheric emissions, electricity and hydrogen producing power plant. The Budget includes \$108 million towards the Government's share for FutureGen. The Budget provides \$73 million for the Clean Coal Power Initiative (CCPI), which conducts demonstration projects, cost-shared between the government and industry. Other supporting coal activities include: 1) technologies for advanced coal-fueled power systems, including Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle, hydrogen turbine technology and hydrogen

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

separation technologies; 2) Sequestration R&D, which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and sequestration; and 3) advanced research, which through early concept research, bridges fundamental research and engineering development. The Department will continue to increase involvement of the private sector and academia to help conduct and direct research toward the most critical challenges to coal use for power generation in the United States.

Fuel cells.—Fuel cells focuses on fuel cell technology for distributed and central power generation systems.

Oil and gas.—The Oil and Gas programs will effect an orderly termination of activities. No additional funding is required for termination.

Program direction and management support.—The program provides the funding for all headquarters and field personnel and overhead expenses in Fossil Energy and Clean Coal Technology. In addition, it provides support for day-to-day project management functions. Within this program, \$2.3 million is proposed for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Project Loan Guarantee program activities. Also included is the Import/Export Authorization program which will continue regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of natural gas across the U.S. borders.

Environmental restoration.—DOE is managing the environmental cleanup of former and present Fossil Energy project sites. Activities include environmental protection, onsite cleanup, and cleanup at several former offsite research and development locations in Wyoming and Connecticut and environmental efforts at the National Energy Technology Laboratory Morgantown and Pittsburgh sites, and the Albany Research Center.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	58	67	62
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	62	71	66
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	16	17	16
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	70	65	79
25.2 Other services	28	28	28
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	57	57	57
25.5 Research and development contracts	310	587	299
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	8	8
32.0 Land and structures	20		
99.9 Total new obligations	587	848	568

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	646	731	686

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$17,301,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution

(P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval petroleum reserves	18	28	17
10.00 Total new obligations	18	28	17
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	6	10	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	22	18	17
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	28	28	17
23.95 Total new obligations	-18	-28	-17
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	10		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	22	18	17
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	10	13	22
73.10 Total new obligations	18	28	17
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-15	-19	-18
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	13	22	21
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	9	11	11
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	6	8	7
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	15	19	18
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	22	18	17
90.00 Outlays	15	19	18

Following the sale of the NPR-1 (Elk Hills) site mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (P.L. 104-106), the most significant post-sale activity is the settlement of ownership equity shares with the former unit partner, Chevron USA Inc. Additional activities include environmental remediation and cultural resource activities. The account also funds activities at the Naval Petroleum Reserve 3 in Wyoming (Teapot Dome field), a stripper well oil field that the Department is maintaining until it reaches its economic production limit.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9	15	7
25.2 Other services	4	5	5
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	4	1
99.9 Total new obligations	18	28	17

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	22	32	28

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	16	5	5

22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	5		
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-16		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5	5	5
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	5	5	5
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	592		
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-396		
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-191		
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-5		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year			
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	396		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	396		

In 2005, congressional budget subcommittees implemented a number of structural changes, including the unification of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs under a single subcommittee. Appropriations in 2006 were enacted in accordance with this new integrated structure. Consequently, programs formerly funded under Energy Conservation are now funded through the Energy Supply and Conservation account.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles, the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, the purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, the reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services, \$331,609,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$168,137,000 is for expansion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	184	155	145
00.02 Management	17	18	18
00.03 SPR expansion			167
00.04 SPR expansion management			2
10.00 Total new obligations	201	173	332
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	12	18	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	207	155	332
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	219	173	332
23.95 Total new obligations	-201	-173	-332
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	18		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	166	155	332
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-2		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	43		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	207	155	332
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	80	119	119
73.10 Total new obligations	201	173	332
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-162	-173	-259

74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	119	119	192
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	150	85	183
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	12	88	76
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	162	173	259
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	207	155	332
90.00	Outlays	162	173	259

The object of this program is to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to energy supply disruptions by maintaining a crude oil stockpile capable of rapid deployment at the direction of the President. This program enables the President to meet the Nation's membership commitments within the International Energy Agency's coordinated energy emergency response plans and programs to deter intentional energy supply disruptions and to take effective, coordinated action should an energy supply disruption occur.

The 2008 Budget proposes to provide further insurance against oil supply disruptions that could harm the U.S. economy by doubling America's protection from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) by expanding it from its current size of 691 million barrels (MB) to 1.5 billion barrels. Expansion will begin immediately, with DOE using balances in the SPR Oil account for the purchase of oil in 2007. Federal royalty oil will also be used to fill the SPR in 2007 and 2008 to its 727 MB capacity.

The 2008 Budget proposes \$168 million for construction of storage facilities to begin expansion of oil storage facilities from 727 MB of storage to 1.5 billion barrels of storage.

The account provides for ongoing storage site operations and maintenance activities, planning activities, drawdown testing/readiness of the Reserve, planning studies, and program administration.

The key measure of program performance is expressed as capability to comply with Level 1 Technical and Performance Criteria. These criteria are specifically engineered performance and reliability standards applied to critical inventory storage, drawdown, and distribution systems required for drawing down and distributing crude oil inventory.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	10	12
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	5	5
25.2 Other services	63	34	48
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts		1	2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	115	115	258
99.9 Total new obligations	201	173	332

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	109	122	134

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	1	589	

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	589	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	17	592	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	572		
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	4		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	593	592	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-589	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	592	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-43		
Mandatory:			
60.00 Appropriation	615		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	572		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	40	25	30
73.10 Total new obligations	1	589	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-12	-584	
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-4		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	25	30	30
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		12	
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	12	572	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	12	584	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	572		
90.00 Outlays	12	584	

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into SPR. This account funds all SPR petroleum inventory acquisitions, associated transportation costs, U.S. Customs duties, terminal throughput charges, incremental drawdown costs, and other related miscellaneous costs. In 2005, the Department filled the Reserve to 700 million barrels, principally using royalty oil from Federal offshore leases. The Petroleum Account also funds drawdown and sales operations of the Reserve. In September 2005, funds were transferred from the SPR Facilities Account to finance drawdown operations associated with Hurricane Katrina. The funds were returned to the SPR Facilities Account in 2006. DOE loaned 9.8 million barrels of oil to refiners and sold 11 million barrels in response to the hurricane. In 2007, DOE will use balances in the account to purchase oil.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, \$105,095,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Obligations by program activity	86	87	105
10.00 Total new obligations	86	87	105

Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	85	85	105
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	88	87	105
23.95 Total new obligations	-86	-87	-105
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Discretionary:	86	85	105
40.35 Appropriation	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	85	85	105
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Change in obligated balances	22	23	34
73.10 Total new obligations	86	87	105
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-84	-76	-100
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	23	34	39
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	60	60	74
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	24	16	26
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	84	76	100
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	85	85	105
90.00 Outlays	84	76	100

This program supports energy information activities designed to provide timely, accurate and relevant energy information for use by the Administration, the Congress, and the general public. The program designs, develops and maintains information systems on petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, electricity, alternate fuel sources, and energy consumption. This includes collecting data and ensuring its accuracy; preparing forecasts of alternative energy futures; and preparing reports on energy sources, end-uses, prices, supply and demand, and associated environmental, economic, international, and financial matters. In addition, the National Energy Information Center disseminates statistical and analytical publications, reports, and data files in hard-copy and electronic formats, and responds to public inquiries. Finally, this activity provides survey and statistical design standards, documentation standards, and energy data public-use forms clearance and burden control services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	34	35	39
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	36	37	41
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	7	7	8
25.1 Consulting services—non-Government contracts	1	1	1
25.2 Other services—service contracts	26	26	37
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	8	9
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	8	9
99.9 Total new obligations	86	87	105

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	348	375	374

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$3,000, \$255,425,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$255,425,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2008 shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2008 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2008 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Energy infrastructure	166	167	187
09.02 Competitive markets	35	36	40
09.03 Enforcement	23	24	28
09.99 Total reimbursable program	224	227	255
10.00 Total new obligations	224	227	255
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	5	5
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	220	227	255
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	229	232	260
23.95 Total new obligations	-224	-227	-255
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	5	5	5
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	220	227	255
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	20	24	24
73.10 Total new obligations	224	227	255
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-220	-227	-253
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	24	24	26
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	202	205	230
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	22	23
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	220	227	253
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources)	-220	-227	-255
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			-2

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) regulates key interstate aspects of the electric power, natural gas, oil pipeline, and hydropower industries. The Commission seeks to encourage competitive markets whenever possible, assure access to abundant, reliable energy, promote the development of a strong energy infrastructure, and prevent market manipulation. Regulated businesses pay fees and charges sufficient to recover the Government's full costs of operations.

On August 8, 2005, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005) was signed into law. This law made fundamental changes in Commission regulation by amending the major

statutes implemented by the Commission: the Federal Power Act (FPA); the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA); the Public Utility Holding Company Act (PUHCA), the Natural Gas Act (NGA); and the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA). As noted below, the types of changes made by EPAct 2005 enhance the Commission's authority to promote development of electric and natural gas infrastructure, wholesale competition in the electric industry, electric and natural gas market transparency, and consumer protections. EPAct 2005 imposed several tasks and deadlines for Commission action including: mandatory rulemaking requirements; mandatory reports, studies, or memoranda of understanding (some in conjunction with other agencies); and required consultations with other agencies (who have the lead) on rulemakings or reports. EPAct 2005 also allows the Commission to undertake certain discretionary rulemakings or generic actions. This request includes the resources needed to continue implementing the Commission's increased responsibilities under EPAct 2005.

Energy infrastructure.—The Commission seeks to promote the development of a strong energy infrastructure to meet market and operational demands. The Commission has two primary objectives in this area: stimulate appropriate infrastructure development and maintain a reliable and safe infrastructure.

The Commission determines rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy. The Commission has authorized tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines and public utilities to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the utilities' needs to meet competition in their respective markets. The Commission has developed, and will continue to develop, pricing policies and incentive mechanisms to encourage the development of the Nation's energy infrastructure and to support competitive markets. For example, the Commission now has guidelines for regional transmission organizations (RTOs) operating organized electric markets on providing long-term financial transmission rights. These guidelines will increase long-term transmission price certainty in the organized electricity markets and allow for new investments and other long-term power supply arrangements. In addition, the Commission has issued a final rule to offer incentives, where appropriate, for potential investors to build electric transmission facilities. The final rule seeks to bolster investment in the Nation's aging transmission infrastructure, promote electric power reliability and lower costs for consumers by reducing transmission congestion.

EPAct 2005 granted the Commission new regulatory authority to promote an energy infrastructure that best serves the Nation's needs. For example, the new law granted the Commission, for the first time, siting authority to relieve congestion of certain interstate transmission corridors when states withhold approval for more than one year or do not have the authority to act on transmission proposals to relieve congestion. While this new authority is more limited than the Commission's gas pipeline siting authority, it should lower the regulatory barriers to investment in the transmission grid. The Commission has adopted rules on this new authority, and will work to implement it in accordance with the specific criteria established in EPAct 2005. Similarly, the Commission has adopted rules implementing its new authority to grant market-based rates for natural gas storage and, in November 2006, issued its first order granting such rates. With regard to liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminal facilities, EPAct 2005 clarified the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction to authorize such facilities to continue developing much-needed LNG import terminal facilities.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

The Commission will continue to ensure that landowner and environmental concerns involving energy projects are properly addressed and that the public interest is protected when proposed hydropower projects are licensed or existing projects are relicensed, and when it authorizes new natural gas facilities and services. The Commission issues orders certifying the construction and operation of interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities, and authorizing LNG import terminal facilities. EPAct 2005 adopts procedures that better coordinate the review process for natural gas infrastructure, allowing final decisions to be rendered in a timelier manner. Specifically, the Commission is designated as the lead agency for the purpose of coordinating all applicable authorizations and performing the environmental review on the siting and authorization of LNG import terminal facilities, hydropower facilities, and interstate natural gas pipelines and storage facilities. In its role as the lead agency, the Commission establishes a schedule that all other permitting agencies must follow, and maintains one consolidated record to be used for any judicial reviews of any actions taken. In support thereof, the Commission is in the process of implementing integrated licensing and pre-filing processes and interagency agreements facilitating hydropower licensing, pipeline and storage certification, and LNG facility authorization.

The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, licenses, and relicenses for nonfederal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. It regulates over 1,700 non-federal dams, which supply about five percent of the electric energy generated in the United States. The Commission investigates to determine the amount of headwater benefits derived from federally owned and FERC-licensed headwater improvements, collects this amount from licensees, and returns it to the U.S. Treasury. EPAct 2005 grants tax incentives for hydropower developed at dams existing prior to enactment of the law. This will have the potential to increase infrastructure through the construction of generating facilities at non-hydropower dams and the addition of new facilities at existing hydropower projects. In 2006, the Commission continued to coordinate closely with representatives of all agencies having a role in natural gas safety and security matters, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and state and local law enforcement. In addition, the Commission placed increased emphasis on plant security measures and improvements in conducting biennial inspections of jurisdictional LNG facilities and in implementing an agreement to coordinate security and safety reviews of these facilities with the Coast Guard and the Office of Pipeline Safety. In the hydropower program, the Commission continued to emphasize its Hydropower Security Program by leading interagency coordination on federal infrastructure, conducting workshops on dam site security and emergency action planning, reviewing over 1,000 Commission-required vulnerability and security assessments of dams, and monitoring the implementation of security upgrades.

The Commission's electric grid reliability efforts are bolstered by its new authority under EPAct 2005. For example, the Commission will oversee the development and enforcement of mandatory grid-reliability standards as well as enforcement procedures for violations of those standards. EPAct 2005 required the Commission to certify an electric reliability organization (ERO) that will propose mandatory reliability standards for all users, owners and operators of the bulk power system. The Commission has already certified the ERO and proposed to approve and make mandatory 83 of the 107

initial reliability standards submitted by the ERO for Commission approval.

The Commission's continued work to promote electric grid reliability will focus on: 1) overseeing the development and enforcement of mandatory electric reliability standards to protect the bulk power system; 2) addressing and improving infrastructure security; and 3) coordinating efforts with Canada and Mexico.

Competitive markets.—The Commission believes that competition, combined with effective regulation, is the best national policy for wholesale markets. To that end, the Commission develops rules that encourage fair and efficient competitive markets and works to prevent the accumulation and exercise of market power.

The Commission continues to promote market transparency and promulgate and approve clear market rules. Order No. 888 set the foundation upon which to attain competitive electric markets ten years ago. The industry that existed when Order No. 888 was issued has changed considerably. In May 2006, the Commission proposed reforms to its open access transmission tariff to ensure that it continues to remedy undue discrimination in the provision of transmission services. For wholesale power markets, the Commission has also proposed rules to codify and improve its market-based rate-making policy. The Commission routinely places restrictions on affiliate power sales at market-based rates that may affect "captive customers." Furthermore, when authorizing market-based rates, the Commission requires entities to submit triennial market analyses and electronic quarterly reports. Also in 2006, the Commission issued a staff report to Congress on demand response in electricity markets.

Also with the enactment of EPAct 2005, the Commission has additional authority to protect customers. For example, EPAct 2005 repealed the substantive restrictions imposed under PUHCA 1935, but enacted new statutory provisions, PUHCA 2005, giving the Commission new accounting and record keeping authorities over holding companies and their associated companies. In October 2006, the Commission adopted uniform accounting, reporting and record keeping requirements for holding companies and centralized service companies within holding company systems. These new requirements will provide greater accounting transparency and help protect ratepayers from the pass-through of improper service company costs. In addition, the Commission will use its strengthened merger and corporate review authority to continue to ensure that mergers and consolidations will not harm the public interest. To further support competitive markets, EPAct 2005 also reforms the PURPA treatment of qualifying facilities, eliminating certain ownership restrictions and allowing the Commission to terminate mandatory purchase obligations in certain circumstances. The Commission has adopted rules implementing these statutory changes.

Enforcement.—Competitive markets can succeed only when competition is combined with effective regulation. The Commission has adjusted its regulatory policies to meet the dramatic changes that have occurred in both the natural gas and electric industries. The Commission seeks to detect violations quickly, publicize misconduct where appropriate, and take prompt action to prevent future misconduct. The Commission can identify violations by many methods, including review of market information required to be filed by market participants; investigations of significant price spikes or market anomalies; periodic audits of compliance with Commission tariffs, rules and regulations; referrals from RTO and independent system operator (ISO) market monitors; tips and complaints from the public and market participants; and self-reports of violations by companies. (The Commission's October 2005 Enforcement Policy Statement encourages companies to self-report violations to mitigate remedies).

It is important that the Commission understands market dynamics, detects problems or issues in energy markets early, prevents violations of its rules, and enforces compliance with the laws under its jurisdiction. Perhaps most important, the Commission must ensure that jurisdictional utilities have effective internal monitoring and compliance programs in place to help assure that they are following established Commission rules and regulations. Commission oversight must then provide an independent and external check to ensure each compliance program is adequate, and to periodically audit the compliance with Commission's rules, regulations, and other statutory requirements.

To help market participants and regulated entities comply with the Commission's rules, the Commission works with stakeholders to explain the intent and requirements of its rules and the laws it administers. In 2006, the Commission adopted rules detailing broad prohibitions on energy market manipulation. The Commission has also adopted procedures to allow companies to challenge the findings of operational audits before a final order is issued. The Commission also has initiated a "no action letter" process to permit market participants to seek advice on whether staff would recommend action against specific transactions in light of the relevant laws and policies. Such initiatives will simplify the Commission's rules regarding market manipulation and provide greater clarity and regulatory certainty.

The Commission's enforcement tools were greatly reinforced when EAct 2005 conferred expanded authority which provided, for the first time, penalty authority for violations of the NGA and all of Part II of the FPA. It further provided or increased (for violations of the NGPA) the level of penalties to \$1 million each day for the duration of the violation. Penalties of this magnitude also are applicable, pursuant to EAct 2005 amendments to the FPA and NGA, to any entity (not just companies traditionally subject to the Commission's jurisdiction) that manipulates wholesale gas or electric markets by engaging in fraud or deceit in connection with jurisdictional transactions. Armed with this expanded authority, which is comparable to that of other federal regulatory bodies, the Commission intends to create an even stronger and more effective compliance and enforcement program to protect the public interest.

Management initiatives.—The Commission has initiatives underway and processes in place to support its three strategic goals and the President's Management Agenda. These activities, including alternative dispute resolution and litigation, and the effective management of human capital, agency resources, and information technology help the Commission work more efficiently both within and across program areas. The Commission also relies on various methods to communicate its policies and actions to the public. Open lines of communication with affected parties are critical for effective functioning of the Commission's operations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	223	227	255
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	224	227	255

Employment Summary			
Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,263	1,295	1,370

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(RESCISSION AND TRANSFER)

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, \$149,000,000 are cancelled.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	86	71	66
22.00 New budget authority (net)	-20	-5	-58
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	5		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	71	66	8
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	71	66	8
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		15	
40.36 Unobligated balance permanently reduced	-20	-20	-149
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred to future years	-257	-257	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts			-166
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	-277	-262	-315
55.00 Funds becoming available from prior year deferrals	257	257	257
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-20	-5	-58
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	17	11	11
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-5		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	11	11	11
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-20	-5	-58
90.00 Outlays	1		

The Budget proposes to cancel \$149 million in prior-year balances and, in addition, transfer \$166 million in prior-year balances to the Fossil Energy Research and Development Program. These balances are no longer needed to complete active projects in the Clean Coal Technology program. The Budget proposes to redirect these funds for work on the FutureGen project (\$108 million) to develop a coal-fueled, near-zero atmospheric emissions electricity and hydrogen generation plant and to the Clean Coal Power Initiative (\$58 million).

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	9	9
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

The alternative fuels program was established in 1980 for the purpose of expediting the development and production of alternative fuels from coal.

Upon default of the borrower in 1985 under a Department of Energy Federal loan guarantee, the Department acquired

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION—Continued

ownership of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project plant by foreclosure. On October 31, 1988, the Department completed an asset purchase agreement of the Great Plains Gasification Plant by Dakota Gasification Company (DGC).

Negotiated settlement agreements dated February 16, 1994, resolved all past disputes as well as restructured the Gas Purchase Agreements pricing provisions.

Funds in this account are used to pay for expenses and responsibilities related to the Department's prior operation of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project and the administration of the Asset Purchase Agreement and related contracts and agreements which transferred the facility to the private sector. Remaining outstanding obligations are for carrying out contractual obligations to the termination of the contract in 2009. The largest recent costs were for technical analysis to determine the reduction in net synthetic natural gas production at the Great Plains Synfuels Plant caused by the operation of an Anhydrous Ammonia Synthesis Plant within the larger gasification facility, and its effect on revenues. The Federal revenue sharing receipts are based on this review and analysis.

ULTRA-DEEPWATER AND UNCONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS AND OTHER PETROLEUM RESEARCH FUND

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 OCS receipts, Ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum research fund		50	50
02.21 OCS receipts, Ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum research fund—legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			-50
02.99 Total receipts and collections		50	
04.00 Total: Balances and collections		50	
Appropriations:			
05.00 Ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum research fund		-50	-50
05.01 Ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas and other petroleum research fund—legislative proposal subject to PAYGO			50
05.99 Total appropriations		-50	
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Ultra-deepwater		17	17
00.02 Unconventional resources		16	16
00.03 Technology challenges of small producers		4	4
00.04 Consortium program administration funds		4	4
00.05 NETL in-house		7	7
00.06 DOE oversight		2	2
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)		50	50
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		50	50
23.95 Total new obligations		-50	-50
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)		50	50
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year			30

73.10 Total new obligations		50	50
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-20	-40
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year		30	40
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority		20	20
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances			20
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		20	40
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		50	50
90.00 Outlays		20	40

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

	(in millions of dollars)		
	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority		50	50
Outlays		20	40
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO:			
Budget Authority			-50
Outlays			-20
Total:			
Budget Authority		50	
Outlays		20	20

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) created a mandatory Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research program beginning in 2007. The program would be funded from Federal revenues from oil and gas leases. The Budget proposes to cancel the program through a future legislative proposal.

ULTRA-DEEPWATER AND UNCONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS AND OTHER PETROLEUM RESEARCH FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5523-4-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Ultra-deepwater			-17
00.02 Unconventional resources			-16
00.03 Technology challenges of small producers			-4
00.04 Consortium program administration funds			-4
00.05 NETL in-house			-7
00.06 DOE oversight			-2
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)			-50
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			-50
23.95 Total new obligations			50
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)			-50
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year			
73.10 Total new obligations			-50
73.20 Total outlays (gross)			20
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			-30
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority			-20
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			-50
90.00 Outlays			-20

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	82		
01.99 Balance, start of year	82		
Appropriations:			
05.00 Elk Hills school lands fund	-82		
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Elk Hills school lands fund	84		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	84		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	84	2	
23.95 Total new obligations	-84		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	2	2	
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	82		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	84	2	
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	84		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-84	-2	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	84	2	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	84	2	
90.00 Outlays	84	2	

Title XXXIV, Subtitle B of Public Law 104-106 required the Department to sell the government's interest in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) pursuant to the terms of the Act. The sale occurred in February 1998, following a statutorily-required 31-day congressional review period.

Section 3415 of the Act required, among other things, that the Department make an offer of settlement based on the fair value of the State of California's longstanding claims to two parcels of land ("school lands") within the Reserve. Under the Act, nine percent of the net proceeds were reserved in a contingent fund in the Treasury for payment to the State. In compliance with the Act and in order to remove any cloud over title which could diminish the sales value of the Reserve, the Department entered into a settlement agreement with the State on October 11, 1996. That agreement calls for payment to the State, subject to appropriations, of nine percent of the net proceeds of sale, payable over a seven-year period (without interest), commencing in 1999. Under the settlement agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36 million each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal installments in years six and seven unless the seventh payment needs to be deferred in whole or in part due to the equity finalization schedule. Under the settlement agreement, \$300 million has been paid to the State of California. There is no request for funding in 2008. The timing and levels of any future budget request are dependent on the schedule and results of the equity finalization process.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.60 Licenses under Federal Power Act from public lands and national forests, Payment to States (37 1/2%)	3	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3	3	3
Appropriations:			
05.00 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	3	3

The States are paid 37.5 percent of the receipts from licenses for occupancy and use of national forests and public lands within their boundaries issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (16 U.S.C. 810).

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operation, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, \$5,325,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Northeast home heating oil reserve	5	7	5
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	5	7	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		5	5
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	7	7	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-5	-7	-5
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		5	5
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	6
73.10 Total new obligations	5	7	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5	-6	-9
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	6	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		4	4
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5	2	5
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5	6	9
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		5	5
90.00 Outlays	5	6	9

The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve assures a home heating oil supply for the Northeast States during times of very low inventories and significant threats to immediate supply. Two million barrels of heating oil will protect the Northeast against a disruption for 10 days, the time required for ships to carry heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor.

Contracts for the storage, operation and maintenance of the reserve were renewed on October 1, 2006. Contracts were awarded to Amerada Hess (for 1,000,000 barrels in New York harbor) to Morgan Stanley (for 500,000 barrels in New Haven, CT), and to Motiva (for 250,000 barrels in New Haven, CT and 250,000 barrels in Providence, RI).

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended (the "Act"), including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, \$202,454,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: Provided, That of the funds made available in this Act for Nuclear Waste Disposal, \$2,500,000 shall be provided to the State of Nevada solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of State employees, to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities and participate in licensing activities pursuant to the Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding the lack of a written agreement with the State of Nevada under section 117(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended, not less than \$1,200,000 shall be provided to Nye County, Nevada, for on-site oversight activities under section 117(d) of that Act: Provided further, That \$4,000,000 shall be provided to affected units of local government, as defined in the Act, to conduct appropriate activities and participate in licensing activities: Provided further, That 7.5 percent of the funds provided shall be made available to affected units of local government in California with the balance made available to affected units of local government in Nevada for distribution as determined by the Nevada units of local government: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of chapters 65 and 75 of title 31, United States Code, the Department shall have no monitoring, auditing or other oversight rights or responsibilities over amounts provided to affected units of local government under this heading: Provided further, That the funds for the State of Nevada shall be made available solely to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management by direct payment and units of local government by direct payment: Provided further, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management and the Governor of the State of Nevada shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by the Act and this Act: Provided further, That failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further

funding provided for similar activities: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action, except for normal and recognized executive-legislative communications, on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-State efforts or other coalition building activities inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act: Provided further, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the Act, including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That no funds provided in this Act may be used to pursue repayment or collection of funds provided in any fiscal year to affected units of local government for oversight activities that had been previously approved by the Department of Energy, or to withhold payment of any such funds.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	17,447	18,523	19,989
Adjustments:			
01.90 Adjustments	-69		
01.99 Balance, start of year	17,378	18,523	19,989
Receipts:			
02.20 Nuclear waste disposal fund	752	760	770
02.40 Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund	542	892	954
02.99 Total receipts and collections	1,294	1,652	1,724
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	18,672	20,175	21,713
Appropriations:			
05.00 Nuclear waste disposal	-100	-141	-202
05.01 Nuclear waste disposal	1		
05.02 Salaries and expenses	-46	-41	-37
05.03 Salaries and expenses	-4	-4	-4
05.99 Total appropriations	-149	-186	-243
07.99 Balance, end of year	18,523	19,989	21,470

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nuclear waste disposal fund	69	76	128
00.02 Program direction	73	75	90
00.03 Integrated spent fuel recycling		5	
10.00 Total new obligations	142	156	218
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	24	31	16
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	149	141	202
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	173	172	218
23.95 Total new obligations	-142	-156	-218
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	31	16	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	50		
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	100	141	202
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1		
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	148	141	202
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	149	141	202
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	263	202	287
73.10 Total new obligations	142	156	218
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-203	-71	-172

74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	202	287	333
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	149	71	101
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	54	.....	71
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	203	71	172
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-1	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	148	141	202
90.00	Outlays	202	71	172
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	33,549	36,482	36,593
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	36,482	36,593	38,296

The Administration's legislative proposal, *The Nuclear Fuel Management and Disposal Act*, lays a solid foundation for America's future energy security by providing stability, clarity, and predictability to the Yucca Mountain repository project. The proposed legislation will facilitate the Department's ability to access the Nuclear Waste Fund, which will help ensure adequate and consistent funding needed to support repository construction and operation.

The Budget for the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management provides \$494.5 million for the 2008 activities. This funding is required to implement the Federal policy for permanent geologic disposal of commercial spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste resulting from the Nation's commercial reactors and atomic energy defense activities. A review of the program resulted in a canistered approach to fuel handling, and that will mean a simpler and safer operation of the repository and improved operations and performance. This path forward will offer the program increased opportunities for improving the quality of its facilities, while meeting its contractual obligations to accept waste at the earliest practical time following licensing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

2008 represents a critical juncture in the Yucca Mountain Repository Project. A considerable share of the work planned is essential to lay the foundation for a successful repository program by moving forward with the repository design and completion and submission of the license application not later than June 30, 2008. DOE activities are premised on meeting Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements and obtaining any necessary regulatory approvals. Investments on four broad fronts in 2008 are required for the project to be able to dispose of 70,000 tons of Spent Nuclear Fuel (SNF) and High Level Waste (HLW) that is currently being stored at 122 sites in 39 states. Success is dependent on adequate investment and progress in the following areas:

(1) Development of a license application for submittal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) based on a safer and simpler approach to handling SNF and operating the repository, otherwise known as the clean and canistered approach. Development and subsequent NRC approval of the license will give the Department the authorization to operate Yucca Mountain and dispose of waste.

(2) Development of a transportation infrastructure to move the waste from where it is today, safely and securely to the repository for disposal. Without an adequate transportation system there is no credible way for the Department to transport waste to the repository site for disposal.

(3) Improvement of an aging site infrastructure to ensure worker, regulator, and visitor safety, which will become a safety issue if action is not taken.

(4) Development of a culture expected of a NRC licensee. Consistent with the Institute for Nuclear Powers Operators (INPO) and NRC guidance, develop a culture in which the organization's values and behaviors serve to make nuclear safety the overriding priority.

The Administration is committed to ensuring the environmentally sound and safe disposal of the Nation's radioactive waste.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.	
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	21	23	25
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	25	27	29
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits .....	.....	28	28
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	5	5	6
23.2	Rental payments to others	1	5	6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	44	40	75
25.2	Other services	1	1	2
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	6	7
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	40	.....	20
31.0	Equipment	1	6	7
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	18	38	38
99.0	Direct obligations	141	156	218
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	1	.....	.....
99.9	Total new obligations	142	156	218

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.	
Direct:				
1001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	199	244	244

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions, and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, \$573,509,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.	
01.00	Balance, start of year	3,831	4,120	4,441
01.99	Balance, start of year	3,831	4,120	4,441
Receipts:				
02.40	Earnings on investments, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	194	212	222
02.41	General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	446	452	463
02.60	Assessments, Decontamination and decommissioning fund	205	213	.....
02.99	Total receipts and collections	845	877	685
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	4,676	4,997	5,126
Appropriations:				
05.00	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-562	-556	-574
05.01	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	6	.....	.....
05.99	Total appropriations	-556	-556	-574

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING
FUND—Continued

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
07.99 Balance, end of year	4,120	4,441	4,552

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium enrichment D&D activities	536	536	554
00.02 Uranium/thorium reimbursement	20	20	20
10.00 Total new obligations	556	556	574
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	556	556	574
23.95 Total new obligations	-556	-556	-574
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	562	556	574
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-6		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	556	556	574
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	83	136	166
73.10 Total new obligations	556	556	574
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-503	-526	-569
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	136	166	171
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	433	389	402
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	70	137	167
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	503	526	569
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	556	556	574
90.00 Outlays	503	526	569
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:			
Par value	3,891	4,228	4,549
92.02 Total Investments, end of year: Federal securities:			
Par Value	4,228	4,549	4,661

Decontamination and decommissioning activities.—Funds projects to decontaminate, decommission, and remediate the sites and facilities of the gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Ohio; Paducah, Kentucky; and East Tennessee Technology Park, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Uranium/thorium licensee reimbursement.—Provides funds to reimburse licensees for the Federal Government share of the cost of cleanup of uranium and thorium processing sites.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
25.2 Other services	177	177	183
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	378	378	390
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	556	556	574

URANIUM SALES AND REMEDIATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5530-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year			

01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 Receipts from uranium sales and remediation	125		
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	125		
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium sales and remediation	-125		
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5530-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium remediation	24	101	
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	24	101	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		101	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	125		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	125	101	
23.95 Total new obligations	-24	-101	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	101		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	125		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		22	23
73.10 Total new obligations	24	101	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2	-100	-23
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	22	23	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2		
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		100	23
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2	100	23
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	125		
90.00 Outlays	2	100	23

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 2006 provided the Department of Energy authority to barter, transfer, or sell uranium and to use any proceeds, without fiscal year limitation, to remediate contaminated uranium inventories held by the Secretary of Energy.

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Isotope production and distribution	24	16	16
10.00 Total new obligations	24	16	16
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	8	10	10
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	26	16	16
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	34	26	26
23.95 Total new obligations	-24	-16	-16
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	10	10	10
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	26	16	16
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	7	11	11
73.10 Total new obligations	24	16	16

73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-20	-16	-16
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	11	11	11
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	20	16	16
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-15	-16	-16
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-11		
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-26	-16	-16
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	-6		

The charter of the DOE isotope production and distribution program covers the production and sale of radioactive and stable isotopes, associated byproducts, surplus materials such as lithium and helium, and related isotope services to the use community utilizing Government-owned facilities. Services include, but are not limited to, irradiation services, target preparation and processing, source encapsulation and other special preparations, analyses, chemical separations, and the lease of stable isotopes for research purposes. The isotopes are priced to recover their production cost.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.	
Reimbursable obligations:				
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	3	3	3
25.2	Other services	1	1	1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	18	10	10
32.0	Land and structures	2	2	2
99.9	Total new obligations	24	16	16

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Subject to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, as amended, during fiscal year 2008 commitments to guarantee loans under Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 shall not exceed a total principal amount, any part of which is to be guaranteed, of \$9,000,000,000: Provided, That pursuant to section 1702(b)(2) of the Act, no appropriations are available to pay the subsidy cost of such guarantees: Provided further, That the source of payments received from borrowers for the subsidy cost shall not be a loan or other debt obligation that is made or guaranteed by the federal government.

In addition, for necessary administrative expenses to carry out this Loan Guarantee Program, \$8,390,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: Provided further, That any such fees collected shall not be available until appropriated.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0208-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.09	Administrative expenses		8
10.00	Total new obligations		8
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)		8
23.95	Total new obligations		-8
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00	Appropriation		8

Change in obligated balances:			
73.10	Total new obligations		8
73.20	Total outlays (gross)		-8
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		8
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		8
90.00	Outlays		8
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
94.01	Unavailable balance, start of year: Offsetting collections		
94.02	Unavailable balance, end of year: Offsetting collections		

Summary of Loan Levels, Subsidy Budget Authority and Outlays by Program (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0208-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:			
215001	Title 17 loan guarantees		9,000
215999	Total loan guarantee levels		9,000
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent):			
232001	Title 17 loan guarantees		0.00
232999	Weighted average subsidy rate		0.00
Administrative expense data:			
3510	Budget authority		8
3590	Outlays from new authority		8

The Office of Loan Guarantees will consider and coordinate Departmental action on all loan guarantee applications submitted to the Department of Energy in compliance with Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Section 1703 of that Act authorizes the Department to provide loan guarantees for renewable energy systems, advanced nuclear facilities, coal gasification, carbon sequestration, energy efficiency, and many other types of projects. These projects must avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; employ new or significantly improved technologies compared to commercial technologies in service in the United States at the time the guarantee is issued; and offer a reasonable prospect of repayment of the principal and interest on the guaranteed obligation. In the near future, the Department will propose regulations for this program that will be finalized after an opportunity for public review and comment.

The Budget proposes a 2008 loan volume limitation of \$9 billion. Of this amount, DOE will seek to guarantee approximately \$4 billion in loans for central power generation facilities (for example, nuclear facilities or carbon sequestration optimized coal power plants), \$4 billion in loans for projects that promote biofuels and clean transportation fuels; and \$1 billion in loans for projects using new technologies for electric transmission facilities or renewable power generation systems. Precisely how any authorized loan guarantee authority would be allocated, however, ultimately would depend on the merits and benefits of particular project proposals and their compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

If, in appropriations acts for 2007, Congress authorizes the \$2 billion in loan guarantee authority set forth in the Solicitation for Pre-Applications that the Department issued in August 2006, the 2008 proposed loan volume limitation would be reduced by that amount.

Because DOE has not yet evaluated the potential subsidy costs for any projects that might be eligible for Title XVII loan guarantees, the 2008 Budget reflects placeholder estimates for borrower paid loan guarantee subsidy costs, based

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM—
Continued

on an illustrative portfolio. These estimates are not related to any specific project proposals.

The Office of Loan Guarantees will centralize loan guarantee services for the Department to ensure all processes and criteria are applied uniformly in accordance with established requirements, procedures and guidelines. The Department requests \$8.3 million in funding in 2008 to run the Office and support personnel and associated costs. To ensure that the Department meets statutory requirements regarding loan guarantee activities, program funding also will support the procurement of outside expertise in areas such as finance and commercial market assessment.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with the loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans or loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year), as well as administrative expenses of this program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0208-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent			1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges			1
25.2 Other services			6
99.9 Total new obligations			8

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0208-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment			8

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY GUARANTEED FINANCING

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4577-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New financing authority (gross)			1,913
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			1,913
New financing authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)			1,886
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)			27
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)			1,913
Offsets:			
Against gross financing authority and financing disbursements:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.25 Interest on uninvested funds			-27
88.40 Non-Federal sources			-1,886
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)			-1,913
Net financing authority and financing disbursements:			
89.00 Financing authority			
90.00 Financing disbursements			-1,913

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4577-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:			
2111 Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders			9,000
2150 Total guaranteed loan commitments			9,000
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
2210 Outstanding, start of year			
2231 Disbursements of new guaranteed loans			3,620
2251 Repayments and prepayments			
2263 Adjustments: Terminations for default that result in claim payments			
2290 Outstanding, end of year			3,620
Memorandum:			
2299 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year			2,896

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from commitments in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	4	1	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	3		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	3		

In past years, this account received advances from domestic and foreign sources, to fund research and development activities for civilian reactor, magnetic fusion, and basic energy sciences. Sources also provided funds for defense programs, the technical information management program. The account will be terminated when balances have been expended.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Federal Funds

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

The Alaska Power Administration (APA) was created in 1967 by the Secretary of the Interior to assume the functions

of the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska—the operations, maintenance, transmission, and power marketing of the two Federal hydroelectric projects (Eklutna and Snettisham), and the investigation of future water and power development programs.

All Alaska activities of APA, including the Juneau headquarters office, were terminated on September 30, 1998.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services pursuant to section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$6,463,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, beginning in fiscal year 2008 and thereafter, such funds as are received by the Southeastern Power Administration from any State, municipality, corporation, association, firm, district, or individual as advance payment for work that is associated with Southeastern's Operation and Maintenance, consistent with that authorized in section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, shall be credited to this amount and be available until expended: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$48,413,000 collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Program direction	6	6	6
09.01 Purchase power and wheeling	33	33	48
10.00 Total new obligations	39	39	54
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	39	39	54
23.95 Total new obligations	-39	-39	-54
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	6	6	6
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	33	33	48
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	39	39	54
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	4
73.10 Total new obligations	39	39	54
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-39	-38	-54
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	3	4	4
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	38	38	53
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	.....	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	39	38	54
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-33	-33	-48
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	6	6	6
90.00 Outlays	6	5	6

The Southeastern Power Administration (Southeastern) markets power generated at Corps of Engineers' hydroelectric

generating plants in an eleven-State area of the Southeast. Deliveries are made by means of contracting for use of transmission facilities owned by others. There are 22 projects now in operation.

Southeastern sells wholesale power primarily to publicly and cooperatively-owned electric distribution utilities. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities. Its long-term contracts provide for periodic electric rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers costs of operation and capital invested in power, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements. In addition, the Budget provides that the interest rate for future obligations owed to the Treasury by all of the Power Marketing Administrations for power-related investments be set at the rate Governmental corporations borrow in the market, similar to the interest rates current law sets for the Bonneville Power Administration's borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. This new policy will be applied to all power-related investments whose interest rates are not specified in law.

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of transmission and power contracts, collection of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, the amortization of power investment, energy efficiency and competitiveness program, investigation and planning of proposed water resources projects, scheduling and dispatch of power generation, scheduling storage and release of water, administration of contractual operation requirements, and determination of methods of operating generating plants individually and in coordination with others to obtain maximum utilization of resources.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provision is made for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of electricity in connection with the disposal of power under contracts with utility companies. Customers are encouraged to use alternative funding mechanisms, including customer advances and net billing to finance these activities. Offsetting collections to fund these ongoing operating services are also available up to \$48 million. Estimates for these activities reflect average water levels over the past 20 years and prevailing electricity prices in 2006.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	5	5	5
25.2 Other services	2	2	1
99.0 Direct obligations	7	7	6
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	32	32	48
99.9 Total new obligations	39	39	54

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	41	42	44

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Receipts:			
02.20 Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	10	.....	.....
Appropriations:			
05.00 Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	-10	.....	.....
07.99 Balance, end of year .....	.....	.....	.....

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—
Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	10		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	10		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	10		
23.95 Total new obligations	-10		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	10		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		9	9
73.10 Total new obligations	10		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	10		
90.00 Outlays	1		

A continuing fund of \$50,000, maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southeastern service area, is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-2). The fund was last activated during 2006 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro power generation due to drought. Consistent with sound business practices, the Budget proposes that all emergency funds provided to Southeastern Power Administration through the Continuing Fund for the purpose of purchasing power or wheeling services must be repaid by power customers within one year or less, from the time funds are expended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$30,442,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$35,000,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 System operation and maintenance	7	7	6
00.03 Construction	3	3	3
00.04 Program direction	20	20	21
02.93 Direct program subtotal	30	30	30
Reimbursable program:			

09.05 Purchase power and wheeling	3	3	35
09.10 Other reimbursable activities	14	14	26
09.99 Total reimbursable program	17	17	61
10.00 Total new obligations	47	47	91

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			8
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	47	55	91
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	47	55	99
23.95 Total new obligations	-47	-47	-91
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		8	8

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	30	30	30
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	17	17	61
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts		8	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	47	55	91

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	19	17	13
73.10 Total new obligations	47	47	91
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-49	-51	-93
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	17	13	11

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	40	36	80
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	9	9	11
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority		6	
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances			2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	49	51	93

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-1	-1	-8
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-16	-16	-53
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-17	-17	-61

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	30	38	30
90.00 Outlays	32	34	32

The Southwestern Power Administration (Southwestern) operates in a six-State area as a marketing agent for hydroelectric power produced at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' dams. It also operates and maintains 1,380 miles of high voltage transmission lines, 24 substations/switching stations, associated power system control, and communication sites. Southwestern constructs additions and modifications to its existing facilities.

Southwestern markets and delivers its power at wholesale rates primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities. In compliance with statutory requirements, Southwestern's power sales contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of operations, other costs allocated to power, and the capital investments in power facilities, with interest. In addition, the Budget provides that the interest rate for future obligations owed to the Treasury by all of the Power Marketing Administrations for power-related investments be set at the rate Governmental corporations borrow in the market, similar to the interest rates current law sets for BPA's borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. This new policy will be applied to all power-related investments whose interest rates are not specified in law.

Southwestern is also responsible for scheduling and dispatching power and negotiating power sales contracts to meet changing customer load requirements.

Program direction.—Provides compensation and all related expenses for personnel who market, deliver, operate, and maintain Southwestern's high-voltage interconnected power system and associated facilities.

Operations and maintenance.—Provides essential electrical and communications equipment replacement and upgrades, capitalized moveable equipment, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for the safe, reliable operation and cost effective maintenance of the power system.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provides for the purchase and delivery of energy to meet limited peaking power contractual obligations and transmission line losses resulting from the delivery of power over the Federal system. Federal power receipts and alternative financing methods, including net billing, bill crediting, and customer advances are used to fund system purchased power support and other contractual services. Customers will provide other power resources and/or purchases for the remainder of their firm loads.

Construction.—Provides for replacement, addition, and modification of existing infrastructure to sustain reliable delivery of power to its customers, to contain annual maintenance costs, and to improve overall efficiency.

Reimbursable program.—This activity involves services provided by Southwestern to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	14	14	16
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	7	7	7
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	4	4	2
99.0 Direct obligations	30	30	30
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	17	17	61
99.9 Total new obligations	47	47	91

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	171	179	179

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year		1	1
01.99 Balance, start of year		1	1
Receipts:			
02.20 Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	63		
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	63	1	1
Appropriations:			
05.00 Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration	-62		
07.99 Balance, end of year	1	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	62		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	62		

Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	62		
23.95 Total new obligations	-62		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	62		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	19	19
73.10 Total new obligations	62		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-45		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	19	19	19
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	45		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	62		
90.00 Outlays	45		

A Continuing Fund of \$300,000, replenished from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southwestern area, is available permanently for emergency expenses necessary to ensure continuity of electric service and continuous operation of the facilities and is available on an ongoing basis for paying for purchase power and wheeling expenses when the Administrator determines that such expenses are necessary to meet contractual obligations for the sale and delivery of power during periods of below-average generation (16 U.S.C. 825s-1 as amended further by Public Law No. 101-101, Title III). The fund was last activated during 2006 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydropower generation due to drought.

Consistent with sound business practices, the Budget proposes that all emergency funds provided to Southwestern Power Administration through the Continuing Fund for the purpose of purchasing power or wheeling services must be repaid by power customers within one year or less, from the time funds are expended.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including the operation, maintenance, and purchase through transfer, exchange, or sale of one helicopter for replacement only, and official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500; \$201,030,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$191,094,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: Provided, That of the amount herein appropriated, \$7,167,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provision of 31 U.S.C. 3302, up to \$258,702,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	46	44	40
00.04 Program direction	126	137	139
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund	7	7	7

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE,
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
00.91 Total operating expenses	179	188	186
01.01 Capital investment	53	31	15
09.01 Reimbursable program	440	781	820
10.00 Total new obligations	672	1,000	1,021
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	94	83	4
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	661	921	1,021
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	755	1,004	1,025
23.95 Total new obligations	-672	-1,000	-1,021
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	83	4	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	4	3	10
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	230	209	191
40.37 Appropriation temporarily reduced	-2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	232	212	201
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	426	601	820
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	3		
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	429	601	820
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts		108	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	661	921	1,021
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	133	202	257
73.10 Total new obligations	672	1,000	1,021
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-600	-945	-1,086
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	202	257	192
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	519	696	910
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	81	200	117
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority		49	
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances			59
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	600	945	1,086
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-62	-115	-207
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-364	-486	-613
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-426	-601	-820
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-3		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	232	320	201
90.00 Outlays	174	344	266

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in 15 central and western States from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western operates and maintains about 17,000 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission line, more than 290 substations/switchyards, and associated power system control, communication and electrical facilities for 15 separate power projects. Western also constructs additions and modifications to existing facilities.

In keeping with statutory requirements, Western's long-term power contracts allow for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers costs of operation, other costs allocated to power, and the capital investment in power facilities, with interest. In addition, the Budget provides that the interest rate for future obligations owed to the Treasury by all of the Power Marketing Administrations for power-related investments be set at the rate Governmental corporations borrow in the market, similar to the interest rates current law sets for BPA's borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. This new policy will be applied to all power-related investments whose interest rates are not specified in law.

Power is sold to wholesale customers such as municipalities, cooperatives, irrigation districts, public utility districts, State and Federal Government agencies, and private utilities. Receipts are deposited in the Reclamation Fund, the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, the General Fund, the Colorado River Dam Fund and the Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund.

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provides essential electrical and communication equipment replacements, and upgrades, capitalized moveable equipment, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for safe reliable operation and cost-effective maintenance of the power systems.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Provision is made for the payment of wheeling fees and for the purchase of electricity in connection with the disposal of power under contracts with utility companies. Customers are encouraged to contract for power and wheeling on their own, or use alternative funding mechanisms, including customer advances, net billing and bill crediting to finance these activities. Ongoing operating services are also available on a reimbursable basis up to \$258.7 million.

System construction.—Western's construction and rehabilitation activity emphasizes replacement and upgrades of existing infrastructure to sustain reliable power delivery to its customers, to contain annual maintenance costs, and to improve overall operational efficiency. Western will continue to participate in joint construction projects to encourage more widespread transmission access.

Program direction.—Provides compensation and all related expenses for the workforce that operates and maintains Western's high-voltage interconnected transmission system (systems operation and maintenance program), and those that plan, design, and supervise the construction of replacements, upgrades and additions (system construction program) to the transmission facilities.

Utah mitigation and conservation.—This account is primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Central Utah Project and the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) in the State of Utah. Western sells and transmits power from two projects in Utah. Western does not transmit power from the Central Utah Project.

Reimbursable program.—This program involves services provided by Western to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements.

Western will continue to spend out of the Colorado River Dam Fund for operations and maintenance activities associated with the Boulder Canyon Project via a reimbursable arrangement with the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. The Colorado River Dam Fund is a revolving fund operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. Authority for Western to obligate directly from the Colorado River Dam Fund comes from section 104(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	60	72	72
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	5	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	68	78	78
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	19	18	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	3	5
22.0 Transportation of things	2	2	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	4
25.2 Other services	46	38	36
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts		1	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	15	15	6
31.0 Equipment	23	21	18
32.0 Land and structures	43	30	22
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7	7	7
99.0 Direct obligations	232	219	201
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	440	781	820
99.9 Total new obligations	672	1,000	1,021

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,085	1,060	1,081

EMERGENCY FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5069-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

A continuing fund of \$500,000 maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service. The fund was activated in 2007 to repair a transformer damaged by lightning at the Huron Substation in South Dakota.

Consistent with sound business practices, the Budget proposes that all emergency funds provided to Western Area Power Administration through the Continuing Fund for the purpose of purchasing power or wheeling services must be repaid by power customers within one year or less, from the time funds are expended.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 423 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Special and Trust Fund Receipts (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
01.00 Balance, start of year	2	1	1
01.99 Balance, start of year	2	1	1
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund receipts	2	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	4	4	4
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year	1	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	2	2
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	3	3

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	3	3

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting funding from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad Dams on the Rio Grande River. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission through a reimbursable agreement. \$200,000 in the fund is for an emergency reserve that will remain unobligated unless unanticipated expenses arise. Revenues in excess of O,M&E will be paid to the General Fund to repay the costs of replacements and the original investment with interest.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for the Lower Granite Dam fish trap, the Kootenai River White Sturgeon Hatchery, hatchery production facilities to supplement Chinook salmon below Chief Joseph Dam in Washington, Hood River Production Facility, Klickitat production expansion, Mid-Columbia Coho restoration, Yakama Coho restoration, the Nez Perce Tribal Hatchery, Redfish Lake Sockeye Captive Brood expansion, and, in addition, for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500. During fiscal year 2008, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.02 Power business line	1,248	1,296	1,095
09.03 Residential exchange	156	337	337
09.05 Bureau of Reclamation	63	72	75
09.06 Corps of Engineers	147	162	166
09.07 Colville settlement	17	17	17
09.10 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	20	19	20
09.20 Planning council	9	9	9
09.21 Fish and wildlife	138	143	143
09.23 Transmission business line	287	291	298
09.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	63	66	65
09.25 Interest	354	347	365
09.26 Pension and health benefits	23	21	18
09.29 Total operating expenses	874	877	898
09.41 Power business line	122	133	145
09.42 Transmission services	138	227	278
09.43 Fish and wildlife	35	36	36
09.44 Capital equipment	16	33	47
09.46 Conservation & energy efficiency	20	32	32
09.51 Projects funded in advance	48	139	77
10.00 Total new obligations	2,904	3,380	3,223
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			49
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,904	3,429	3,243
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,904	3,429	3,292
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,904	-3,380	-3,223
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		49	69
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
61.00 Transferred to other accounts	-69		
62.00 Transferred from other accounts		49	
62.50 Appropriation (total mandatory)	-69	49	
66.10 Contract authority	871		
67.10 Authority to borrow	270	305	601
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	3,327	3,389	3,344
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	88		
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt	-565	-314	-702
69.49 Portion applied to liquidate contract authority	-1,018		
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	1,832	3,075	2,642
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	2,904	3,429	3,243
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,580	1,986	1,986
73.10 Total new obligations	2,904	3,380	3,223
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,410	-3,380	-3,251
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-88		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,986	1,986	1,958
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2,410	3,380	3,243
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances			8
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,410	3,380	3,251
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-59	-90	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-3,268	-3,299	-3,254
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3,327	-3,389	-3,344
Against gross budget authority only:			

88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-88		
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	-511	40	-101
90.00 Outlays	-917	-9	-93

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

93.03 Obligated balance, start of year: Contract authority	1,018	871	
93.04 Obligated balance, end of year: Contract authority	871		

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is a Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 10 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, consisting of 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 238 substations, are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). BPA provides about forty percent of the region's electric energy supply and more than three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

BPA is responsible for meeting the net firm power requirements of its requesting customers through a variety of means, including energy conservation programs, acquisition of renewable and other resources, and power exchanges with utilities both in and outside the region.

BPA will finance its operations on the basis of the self-financing authority provided by Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission Act) (Public Law 93-454) and the borrowing authority provided by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Pacific Northwest Power Act) (Public Law 96-501) for energy conservation, renewable energy resources and capital fish facilities. Authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury is available to the BPA on a permanent, indefinite basis. The amount of borrowing outstanding at any time cannot exceed \$4.45 billion.

BPA finances its over \$3.0 billion annual cost of operations and investments primarily using power revenues and loans from the U.S. Treasury. BPA has also started seeking non-federal participation and joint financing and ownership of its transmission system upgrades and other investments. BPA will coordinate with the Secretary of Energy or his designee on such alternative financing opportunities. BPA currently estimates joint financing and ownership (lease-purchase excluding financing for Columbia Generating Station new investments) at \$100 million in 2007, \$49 million in 2008, \$50 million in 2009, \$50 million in 2010, \$53 million in 2011, and \$60 million in 2012 for an estimated total of \$362 million during the period 2007 through 2012.

U.S. Treasury Borrowing Authority.—BPA markets its secondary electricity production to some customers both inside and outside of the Pacific Northwest, such as California. In recent years, BPA has produced substantial net secondary revenue sales—in 2006, BPA's net secondary market revenues were in excess of \$700 million, the highest amount ever. Due to the volatility of energy prices, these secondary revenues could be higher or lower, depending on a number of factors including hydro variability.

It is the Administration's position that it is sound business practice to use a portion of these higher-than-historical net secondary revenues to invest back into energy infrastructure and to pay down debt. Infrastructure investments for critical transmission pathways in the Pacific Northwest transmission grid, for example, would alleviate congestion. Infrastructure investments are needed now and will continue to be needed in the future.

Beginning in the year 2008 and consistent with sound business practices required by the Transmission System Act of 1974, the budget provides that BPA will use any net secondary market revenues, in excess of \$500 million per year, to make advance amortization payments to the United States Treasury on BPA's bond obligations. These payments will be made consistent with statutory priority of payment requirements. This administrative action will help to provide BPA with needed financial flexibility to meet its future energy investment needs, including investments in critical transmission facilities. Long-term power and transmission service customers of BPA should benefit from these advance amortization payments both through lower long-term rates than would otherwise be the case, and through improved and upgraded capital facilities. The budget reflects an estimate of \$646 million from 2008 to 2012 from these higher-than-historical net secondary revenues. The Administration encourages a continued ongoing dialogue in the Pacific Northwest to address the manner in which this proposal will improve BPA's ability to meet its long-term capital investment needs with minimal rate impact.

BPA currently has \$6.5 billion in private, third-party liabilities (including liabilities related to Energy Northwest) payable in future years. BPA continues to pursue future debt optimization efforts (refinancing) subject to Energy Northwest approval and municipal bond market conditions. Estimates of new BPA debt optimization applied to Treasury bond prepayment are \$147 million in 2008 and \$260 million over the 2008–2012 period. The combined total of BPA's debt optimization efforts and Treasury prepayments from net secondary revenues is estimated to reduce \$906 million of treasury borrowing by 2012, which are counted towards BPA's \$4.45 billion borrowing authority limit.

Operating expenses: Transmission services business line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating about 15,000 miles of line and 238 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2008.

Power Services.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective resources. These resources are needed to serve BPA's portion of the region's forecasted net electric load requirements. This activity also includes protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. This activity provides for payment of the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the 31 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation hydro projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. This activity also provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. It also provides for extending the benefits of low cost Federal power to the residential and small farm customers of investor-owned and publicly-owned utilities, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act and for activities of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council required by the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

Interest.—Provides for payments to the U.S. Treasury for interest on borrowings to finance BPA's transmission services, conservation, capital equipment, fish and wildlife, and associated projects capital programs under \$4.45 billion of borrowing authority provided by the Transmission Act as amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98–50 and Public Law 108–7. In implementing its borrowing authority, Bonneville will encourage private-sector or other non-federal financing or joint financing of

transmission line expansions and additions, develop a five-year investment plan with the participation of the regional Infrastructure Technical Review Committee or its successor in the region, use funds only for authorized purposes, include the proposed use of the funds in its annual budget submissions, and select projects based on cost effectiveness criteria for achieving the objective. This category also includes interest on Corps of Engineers, BPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation appropriated debt.

Capital investments: Transmission Services.—Provides for the planning, design and construction of transmission lines, substation and control system additions, replacements, and enhancements to the FCRPS transmission system for a reliable, efficient and cost-effective regional transmission system. Provides for planning, design, and construction work to repair or replace existing transmission lines, substations, control systems, and general facilities of the FCRPS transmission system.

Capital investments: Power Services.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. It also provides for capital investments to implement environmental activities, and protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. This activity provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation.

Capital equipment/capitalized bond premium.—Provides for capital information technologies, and office furniture and equipment, and software capital development in support of all BPA programs. It also provides for bond premiums incurred for refinancing of bonds.

Contingencies.—Although contingencies are not specifically funded, the need may arise to provide for purchase of power in low-water years; for repair and/or replacement of facilities affected by natural and man-made emergencies, including the resulting additional costs for contracting, construction, and operation and maintenance work; for unavoidable increased costs for the planned program due to necessary but unforeseen adjustments, including engineering and design changes, contractor and other claims and relocations; or for payment of a retrospective premium adjustment in excess nuclear property insurance.

Financing.—The Transmission Act provides for the use by BPA of all receipts, collections, and recoveries in cash from all sources, including the sale of bonds, to finance the annual budget programs of BPA. These receipts result primarily from the sale of power and transmission services. The Transmission Act also provides for authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury at rates comparable to borrowings at open market rates for similar issues. As amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98–50 and Public Law 108–7, it allows for \$4.45 billion of borrowing to be outstanding at any time. The 2008 capital obligations are estimated to be \$542 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2008, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In 2006, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$1.1 billion and also expects to make payments of \$773 million in 2007 and \$1,090 million in 2008. The 2008 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$384 million), amortization (\$685 million), and other (\$21 million). BPA also received credits totaling \$71 million applied against its Treasury payments in 2006 to reflect amounts diverted to fish mitigation efforts in the Columbia and Snake River systems.

Direct loans.—During 2008, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$3.3 billion in 2008.

It should be noted that BPA's revenue forecasts are based on several critical assumptions about both the supply of and demand for Federal energy. During the operating year, deviation from the conditions assumed in a rate case may result in a variation in actual revenues of several hundred million dollars from the forecast.

Consistent with Administration policy, BPA will continue to fully recover, from the sale of electric power and transmission, funds sufficient to cover the full cost of Civil Service Retirement System and Post-Retirement Health Benefits for its employees. The entire cost of BPA employees working under the Federal Employees Retirement System is already fully recovered in wholesale electric power and transmission rates.

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290 Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	548	1,104
Investments in US securities:		
1106 Receivables, net	5	14
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	292	371
Other Federal assets:		
1802 Inventories and related properties	72	69
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,993	3,892
1901 Other assets	12,991	14,047
1999 Total assets	17,901	19,497
LIABILITIES:		
Federal liabilities: Interest payable		
2102	13	4
Non-Federal liabilities:		
2201 Accounts payable	71	97
2203 Debt	13,523	14,144
2207 Other	4,294	5,252
2999 Total liabilities	17,901	19,497
NET POSITION:		
3999 Total net position		
4999 Total liabilities and net position	17,901	19,497

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	217	253	251
11.5 Other personnel compensation	36	42	42
11.9 Total personnel compensation	253	295	293
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	53	62	62
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	13	15	15
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	3
23.2 Rental payments to others	53	62	61
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	6	7	7
25.2 Other services	1,737	2,023	1,877
25.5 Research and development contracts	11	11	9
26.0 Supplies and materials	77	90	89
32.0 Land and structures	38	44	44
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	58	68	67
43.0 Interest and dividends	599	697	693
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	2,904	3,380	3,223
99.9 Total new obligations	2,904	3,380	3,223

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,923	3,000	3,000

COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA
POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Program direction	39	41	42
09.02 Colorado River storage project	125	156	166
09.03 Fort Peck project	10	24	24
10.00 Total new obligations	174	221	232
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	69	87	87
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	192	221	232
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	261	308	319
23.95 Total new obligations	-174	-221	-232
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	87	87	87
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
58.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	191	244	255
58.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
58.27 Capital transfer to general fund		-23	-23
58.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	192	221	232
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	27	27	27
73.10 Total new obligations	174	221	232
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-173	-221	-232
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	27	27	27
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	173	221	232
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-1	-1	-1
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-190	-243	-254
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-191	-244	-255
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		-23	-23
90.00 Outlays	-18	-23	-23

Western's operation and maintenance (O&M) and power marketing expenses for the Colorado River Storage Project, the Colorado River Basin Project, the Seedskaadee Project, the Dolores Project and the Fort Peck Project are financed from power revenues.

Program direction.—Western operates and maintains approximately 4,000 miles of transmission lines, substations, switchyards, communications and control equipment associated with this Fund. The personnel compensation and related expenses for all these activities are quantified under Program Direction. Wholesale power is provided to utilities over interconnected high-voltage transmission systems. In keeping with statutory requirements, long-term power contracts provide for

periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of O&M and all capital invested in power, with interest.

Colorado River Storage project.—Western markets power and operates and maintains the power transmission facilities of the Colorado River Storage Project consisting of four major storage units: Glen Canyon on the Colorado River, Flaming Gorge on the Green River in Utah, Navajo on the San Juan River in New Mexico, and the Wayne N. Aspinall unit on the Gunnison River in Colorado.

Colorado River Basin project.—The Colorado River Basin Project includes Western’s expenses associated with the Central Arizona Project and the United States entitlement from the Navajo coal-fired powerplant. Revenues in excess of operating expenses are transferred to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

Fort Peck project.—Revenue collected by Western is used to defray operation and maintenance and power marketing expenses associated with the power generation and transmission facilities of the Fort Peck Project, Corps of Engineers—Civil, to defray emergency expenses, and to ensure continuous operation. The Corps operates and maintains the power generating facilities, and Western operates and maintains the transmission system and performs power marketing functions.

Seedskaadee project.—This activity includes Western’s expenses for O&M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from Fontenelle Dam’s powerplant in southwestern Wyoming.

Dolores project.—This activity includes Western’s expenses for O&M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from powerplants at McPhee Dam and Towaoc Canal in southwestern Colorado.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2005 actual	2006 actual
ASSETS:		
Federal assets:		
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	96	114
Investments in US securities:		
1106 Receivables, net	1	2
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	38	37
Other Federal assets:		
1802 Inventories and related properties	3	3
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	108	115
1901 Other assets	35	30
1999 Total assets	281	301
LIABILITIES:		
Federal liabilities: Other		
2105 Non-Federal liabilities:	215	350
2201 Accounts payable	13	8
2203 Debt	12	12
2207 Other	41	39
2999 Total liabilities	281	409
NET POSITION:		
3300 Cumulative results of operations		-108
4999 Total liabilities and net position	281	301

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	20	22	21
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	22	24	23
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	6	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	126	163	173
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	5	5

26.0	Supplies and materials	3	2	2
31.0	Equipment	2	4	2
32.0	Land and structures	8	4	5
43.0	Interest and dividends		8	11
99.9	Total new obligations	174	221	232

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.	
Reimbursable:				
2001	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	264	271	261

The Administration supports reclassification of receipts from mandatory to discretionary (net zero appropriations) for the annual operating expenses of Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Area Power Marketing Administrations. However, the Budget does not propose reclassification because there was no agreement between the Administration and Congress to reclassify such receipts without legislative action. The Administration will continue to pursue reclassification of receipts either through provisions in the congressional budget resolution or through changes to the existing authorizing statute.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$35,000, \$310,366,000, to remain available until expended, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): Provided, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total \$161,818,000 in fiscal year 2008 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, and may remain available until expended, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of miscellaneous revenues received during 2008, and any related appropriated receipt account balances remaining from prior years’ miscellaneous revenues, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2008 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$148,548,000.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.02	Office of Policy and International Affairs	16	20	19
00.03	Chief Information Officer			12
00.04	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	4	5	5
00.05	Office of Public Affairs	3	4	4
00.07	General Counsel	22	25	30
00.08	Office of the Secretary	5	5	6
00.09	Board of Contract Appeals	1		
00.10	Economic impact and diversity	6	6	6
00.11	Competitive sourcing initiative	3	3	2
00.12	Chief Financial Officer	35	37	40
00.13	Management	52	54	64
00.15	Human capital management	17	22	28
01.00	Total, direct program	164	181	216
09.01	Reimbursable program	77	80	92

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
10.00 Total new obligations	241	261	308
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	23	35	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	252	227	311
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	.....	-1	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	276	261	311
23.95 Total new obligations	-241	-261	-308
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	35	.....	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	122	103	149
40.35 Appropriation permanently reduced	-1	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	121	103	149
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	131	123	162
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	1	.....
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	252	227	311
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	61	60	95
73.10 Total new obligations	241	261	308
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-241	-226	-297
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	60	95	106
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	192	186	257
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	49	40	40
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	241	226	297
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-88	-82	-108
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-43	-41	-54
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-131	-123	-162
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	121	104	149
90.00 Outlays	110	103	135

Departmental Administration.—This account funds eleven Department-wide management organizations under Administrative Operations. These organizations support headquarters in human resources, administration, accounting, budgeting, project management, information management, legal services, life-cycle asset management, workforce diversity, minority economic impact, policy and international affairs, Congressional and intergovernmental liaison, competitive sourcing and public affairs. Funding for the Office of the Secretary is provided separately from other administrative functions within the Departmental Administration account.

Policy and International Affairs.—The Office of Policy and International Affairs (PI) is the primary advisor to Departmental leadership on existing and prospective energy-related policies. PI provides the Department and the U.S. Government with cross-cutting analysis of critical energy issues. PI oversees the efforts of diverse elements in the Department to ensure a unified voice on policy and international affairs. PI also works closely with other Federal agencies, national and international organizations and institutions, and the pri-

vate sector to coordinate short- and long-term energy policy, rapidly respond to breaking energy events, oversee priority budget allocations and maintain public outreach. The Office represents the Department in interagency discussions on energy and related policy, addresses all aspects of U.S. energy security, and has primary responsibility for the Department's international energy affairs, including energy policy, energy emergency and national security, environmental issues, investment/trade activities, and technology cooperation. This includes negotiating and managing a variety of bilateral and multilateral agreements with other countries and international agencies for cooperation in the research and development of energy and energy-related environmental technologies. PI leads the Department's implementation of the President's National Energy Policy and coordinates efforts to implement the NEP by Federal agencies. PI also coordinates DOE initiatives on climate change technology, greenhouse gas reduction reporting, and clean energy technology exports.

Chief Financial Officer.—The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) provides the Department with centralized oversight for a full range of financial management and program evaluation services. The CFO leads implementation for the President's Management Agenda initiatives on Improved Financial Performance and Budget and Performance Integration. CFO financial activities include: budget formulation, presentation and execution; oversight of DOE-wide internal control; and development, maintenance and operation of DOE financial management systems. Management activities include strategic planning and program evaluation.

Management (MA).—The Office of Management provides DOE with centralized direction and oversight for the full range of management, procurement and administrative services. MA coordinates the Department's efforts to achieve the goals of the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and leads implementation of the PMA initiatives on Competitive Sourcing and Federal Real Property Asset Management. Activities in the organization include project and contract management policy development and oversight, corporate oversight of the Department's portfolio of facilities and infrastructure and the capital assets projects, procurement services to DOE headquarters organizations, and management of headquarters facilities and the delivery of other services critical to the proper functioning of the Department of Energy.

Human Capital Management (HCM).—This office provides DOE with direction and oversight for the full range of human capital management and administrative services. The Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) and the Director of Human Capital Management, who also serves as the Deputy Chief Human Capital Officer (DCHCO), represent the Department on inter-agency councils on a broad range of workforce and human capital management issues. The Office of Human Capital Management performs functions which directly support the mission of the Department, including; providing leadership and advice to the Department regarding the impact and use of human resource management policies, proposals, programs, and partnership agreements; coordinating programs and developing standards necessary to ensure that Departmental employees maintain the technical qualifications necessary to safely operate DOE facilities; and providing leadership and direction in dealings with Federal and non-Federal organizations regarding the Department's human resources programs and policies.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs.—This office is responsible for coordinating, directing, and promoting the Secretary's and the Department's policies and legislative initiatives with the Congress, State, territorial, Tribal and local government officials, and other Federal agencies. The office is also responsible for managing and overseeing the Department's liaison with members of Congress, the White House and other levels of government and stakeholders which in-

cludes public interest groups representing state, local and tribal governments.

Public Affairs.—This office is responsible for directing and managing the Department’s policies and initiatives with the public, news media and other stakeholders on energy issues and also serves as the Department’s chief spokesperson. The office manages and oversees all public affairs efforts, which includes public information, press and media services, the departmental newsletter, *DOE This Month*, speech writing, special projects, editorial services, and review of proposed publications and audiovisuals.

General Counsel.—The Office of the General Counsel (GC) is responsible for providing legal services to all Department of Energy offices, and for determining the Department’s authoritative position on any question of law with respect to all Department offices and programs, except for those belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. GC’s responsibilities include the provision of legal opinions, advice and services to administrative and program offices, and participation in or management of both administrative and judicial litigation. The office is responsible for the coordination and clearance of proposed legislation affecting energy policy and Department activities. The General Counsel serves as the Department’s Regulatory Policy Officer under Executive Order 12866, and is responsible for ensuring consistency and legal sufficiency of the Department’s regulations. GC administers and monitors standards of conduct requirements, conducts patent program and intellectual property activities, manages the Department’s Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, and coordinates rulemaking actions of the Department with other federal agencies. As a part of a recent Departmental reorganization, GC now also includes the Office of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Compliance, which provides independent technical and policy reviews to ensure that proposed Department actions comply with the NEPA and related environmental requirements. This office also serves as the focal point of the Department’s NEPA expertise, develops NEPA compliance strategies, coordinates with other agencies on key policy matters, and prepares guidance and provides technical assistance to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of DOE’S implementation of the NEPA process.

Office of the Secretary.—Directs and leads the management of the Department and provides policy guidance to line and staff organizations in the accomplishment of DOE’s mission.

Board of Contract Appeals.—DOE is not requesting 2008 funding for Board of Contract Appeals (BCA) as this office transferred to the General Service Administration on January 6, 2007, pursuant to Section 847 of the 2006 National Defense Authorization Act.

Economic Impact and Diversity.—This office is responsible for advising the Secretary on the effects of the Department’s policies, regulations and actions on underrepresented population groups, small and minority business enterprises, and minority educational institutions. Additionally, the office is responsible for implementing the Department’s Civil Rights and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) processes and policies, including the Department’s whistleblower initiative. The office develops and executes Department-wide policies to implement applicable legislation and Executive Orders that strengthen diversity within the Department and its contractors in all areas of hiring and contracting.

Competitive sourcing initiative.—This initiative funds complex-wide competitive sourcing costs including contractor support for feasibility and functional area studies, and implementation costs.

Cost of work for others.—This activity covers the cost of work performed under orders placed with the Department by non-DOE entities which are precluded by law from making advance payments and certain revenue programs. Reimburse-

ment for these costs is made through deposits of offsetting collections to this account.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	80	89	105
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	7	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	90	100	118
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	20	22	26
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13	14	16
25.2 Other services	8	9	11
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	5	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	22	23	28
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	2
31.0 Equipment	1	1	1
99.0 Direct obligations	164	181	216
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	77	80	92
99.9 Total new obligations	241	261	308

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	879	1,211	1,215

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$47,732,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	42	42	48
10.00 Total new obligations	42	42	48
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	42	42	48
23.95 Total new obligations	-42	-42	-48
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	42	42	48
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	8	7	7
73.10 Total new obligations	42	42	48
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-43	-42	-47
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	7	7	8
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	38	36	41
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5	6	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	43	42	47
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	42	42	48

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
90.00 Outlays	43	42	47

This appropriation provides Department-wide, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, abuse and violations of law. The audit function provides financial and performance audits of programs and operations. The inspection function provides independent inspections and analyses of the performance, on a system basis, of programs and operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. Through these efforts the OIG identifies opportunities for cost savings and operational efficiencies; identifies programs that are not meeting performance expectations; recovers monies to the Department and the Treasury as a result of civil and criminal prosecutions; and, identifies ways to make Departmental programs safer and more secure.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	29	29	33
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	8	8	10
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	42	42	48

Employment Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Direct:			
1001 Civilian full-time equivalent employment	260	279	279

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Payroll and other personnel	5	5	5
09.02 Project management career development program	1	1	1
Administrative services:			
09.10 Supplies	3	3	3
09.11 Postage	2	2	2
09.12 Photocopying	2	2	3
09.13 Printing and graphics	3	3	3
09.14 Building rental, operations & maintenance	68	68	71
09.15 STARS	3	3	3
09.16 External independent reviews	11	7	7
09.17 Internal control	5	5	5
09.19 Total, Administrative services	81	97	97
Information management systems & operations:			
09.20 Telecommunication	9	9	9
09.21 Office automation equipment and support	1	1	1
09.22 Networking	6	6	7
09.29 Total, Information management systems and operations	16	16	16
Procurement services:			
09.30 Contract closeout	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	104	120	120

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	24	23	23
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	103	120	120
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	127	143	143
23.95 Total new obligations	-104	-120	-120
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	23	23	23

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
58.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	103	120	120

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	41	42	43
73.10 Total new obligations	104	120	120
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-103	-119	-120
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	42	43	43

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	98	115	115
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5	4	5
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	103	119	120

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-103	-120	-120

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays		-1	

The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides the following common administrative services: rent and building operations, telecommunications, network connectivity, automated office systems including the Standard Accounting and Reporting System, payroll and personnel processing, supplies, printing, copying, mail, training services, project management career development program, procurement management, External Independent Reviews and controls for financial reporting. Establishment of the WCF has helped the Department reduce waste and improve efficiency by expanding customer's choice of the amount, quality and source of administrative services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Reimbursable obligations:			
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	44	68	71
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	14	9	9
24.0 Printing and reproduction	3	6	6
25.2 Other services	42	34	31
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	104	120	120

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2006 actual	2007 est.	2008 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	50	19	17
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	9	7	9
89-223100 Privatization of Elk Hills			
89-223400 Sale of strategic petroleum reserve oil	620		
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam	3	2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	12	109	84
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	127	162	167
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified	-13	30	30

89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	25	21	18
89-322000 All other general fund proprietary receipts including budget clearing accounts	35	65	65
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	868	415	392
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Intragovernmental payments:			
89-388500 Undistributed intragovernmental payments and receivables from cancelled accounts	11	10	10
General Fund Intragovernmental payments	11	10	10

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a)(1) *None of the funds in this or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year 2008 or any previous fiscal year may be used to make payments for a noncompetitive management and operating contract unless the Secretary of Energy has published in the Federal Register and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a written notification, with respect to each such contract, of the Secretary's decision to use competitive procedures for the award of the contract, or to not renew the contract, when the term of the contract expires.*

(2) *Paragraph (1) does not apply to an extension for up to 2 years of a noncompetitive management and operating contract, if the extension is for purposes of allowing time to award competitively a new contract, to provide continuity of service between contracts, or to complete a contract that will not be renewed.*

(b) *In this section:*

(1) *The term "noncompetitive management and operating contract" means a contract that was awarded more than 50 years ago without competition for the management and operation of Ames Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Los Alamos National Laboratory.*

(2) *The term "competitive procedures" has the meaning provided in section 4 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403) and includes procedures described in section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253) other than a procedure that solicits a proposal from only one source.*

(c) *For all management and operating contracts other than those listed in subsection (b)(1), none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to award a management and operating contract, or award a significant extension or expansion to an existing management and operating contract, unless such contract is awarded using competitive procedures or the Secretary of Energy grants, on a case-by-case basis, a waiver to allow for such a deviation. The Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver. At least 60 days before a contract award for which the Secretary intends to grant such a waiver, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report notifying the Committees of the waiver and setting forth, in specificity, the substantive reasons why the Secretary believes the requirement for competition should be waived for this particular award.*

SEC. 302. *None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—*

(1) *develop or implement a workforce restructuring plan that covers employees of the Department of Energy; or*

(2) *provide enhanced severance payments or other benefits for employees of the Department of Energy, under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 42 U.S.C. 7274h).*

SEC. 303. *None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to augment the funds made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 42 U.S.C. 7274h) unless the Department of Energy submits notice thereof to the appropriate congressional committees.*

SEC. 304. *None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.*

SEC. 305. *The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be available to the same appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Available balances may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.*

SEC. 306. *None of the funds in this or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration may be used to enter into any agreement to perform energy efficiency services outside the legally defined Bonneville service territory, with the exception of services provided internationally, including services provided on a reimbursable basis, unless the Administrator certifies in advance that such services are not available from private sector businesses.*

SEC. 307. *When the Department of Energy makes a user facility available to universities or other potential users, or seeks input from universities or other potential users regarding significant characteristics or equipment in a user facility or a proposed user facility, the Department shall ensure broad public notice of such availability or such need for input to universities and other potential users. When the Department of Energy considers the participation of a university or other potential user as a formal partner in the establishment or operation of a user facility, the Department shall employ full and open competition in selecting such a partner. For purposes of this section, the term "user facility" includes, but is not limited to: (1) a user facility as described in section 2203(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(a)(2)); (2) a National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Programs Technology Deployment Center/ User Facility; and (3) any other Departmental facility designated by the Department as a user facility.*

SEC. 308. *Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2008 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008.*

SEC. 309. *Sales of Uranium.—(a) In General.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, including section 3112 of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h-2) and section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of Energy is authorized to barter, transfer or sell uranium (including natural uranium concentrates, natural uranium hexafluoride, depleted uranium or uranium in any form or assay) and to use any proceeds, without fiscal year limitation, to remediate uranium inventories held by the Secretary.*

(b) *Additional Requirements.—Any barter, transfer or sale of uranium under subsection (a) shall reflect fair market value and shall not exceed 10 percent of the total annual fuel requirements of all licensed nuclear power plants located in the United States for uranium concentrates, uranium conversation, or uranium enrichment.*

SEC. 310. *Section 312 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2004 (Pub. L. 108-137), is amended as follows:*

(1) *In the first sentence by inserting between "the material" and "in the concrete silos", the words "formerly stored"; and by inserting before the period: "when such material is disposed at an Nuclear Regulatory Commission-regulated or Agreement State-regulated facility"; and*

(2) *In the second sentence, striking "for the purpose" and everything that follows, and inserting: "after the material has been disposed at an NRC-regulated or Agreement State-regulated facility. The provisions of this section are intended to apply only to materials being disposed at NRC-regulated or Agreement State-regulated facilities and shall not preclude the materials from otherwise being disposed at facilities operated by the Department of Energy so long as the materials meet the disposal facility's waste acceptance criteria."*

Note.—A regular 2007 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 109-289, Division B, as amended). The amounts included for 2007 in this budget reflect the levels provided by the continuing resolution.

